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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Review.

Most crops improved in condition during August, and were in slightly better condition on September 1 than the 10-year average for that date. Crops in several of the cotton States lost in condition during the month. Corn improved, and based on the September 1 condition, a yield of slightly more than 3,000,000,000 bushels is indicated. The forecast for white potatoes is less than the production of last year, but more than the average for the five years 1917–1921.

Preliminary reports from Canada indicate a smaller crop of wheat and of rye, but a larger crop of barley, oats, and flaxseed than last year. German grain crops are large this year.

The farm price of most farm crops was higher on September 1 than on August 1 except for rye, though the increase in farm price of wheat was fractional. Corn gained nearly 25¢, cotton, 3¢.

Red and alsike clover seed crops are much smaller this year than last, due to winterkilling and generally unfavorable weather. Prices of red clover seed average more than $4 per hundred pounds more than last year, while the prices to growers of alsike clover seed average about a dollar higher.

Live-stock markets were characterized by an unusually brisk demand for stocker and feeder cattle, sheep, and lambs. Feeder lambs sold higher than fat stock. Heavy finished cattle were lower. Hog prices declined sharply.

Better grades of beef and veal were firm to a shade higher. Pork loins advanced $2 per 100 lbs. Lamb and mutton were sharply lower, declines in some instances amounting to $5 per 100 lbs.

Butter markets were very steady during the week ending September 8. Trading was somewhat irregular and sluggish in spots, but on the whole there was a good demand. There is a growing feeling in the markets that consumptive demand will be good enough to absorb storage stocks and fresh receipts even at present high prices. Cooler weather has helped quality. Apparently production is holding about steady. Some imports were recorded, but not in quantities which make them important.

Cheese markets were irregular following fractional advances early in the week. Country stocks cleared fairly well, but the feeling persisted in some markets, notably Chicago, that prices were too high, with the result that demand was somewhat curtailed. Under ruling high prices, some cheese is being withdrawn from storage.

Fruits and vegetables still tend lower, as for a month past. Markets are liberally supplied and shipments continue at the rate of about 3,000 cars daily. Potatoes, peaches, and cantaloupes sold downward. Other lines showed comparatively little general change in price.

Grain prices hold steady. Wheat prices make slight advances as supplies of high quality wheat decrease. Good demand with small receipts hold corn market firm. Export demand for wheat continues light while visible supply increases.

Hay Market Continues Unsettled.—Prices fluctuate over range of $1–$2 per ton in various markets. Movement continues light but equal to the limited demand. Alfalfa market was slightly lower as producers hasten to market hay at present attractive prices.

The mill feed market continues continues firm. Wheat feed prices advance from $1–$2 per ton. Corn feeds also slightly higher. Offerings of linseed meal increase but quotations on cottonseed meal have been withdrawn by some mills and jobbers. Demand for all feeds was of small volume, as buyers hesitate to pay current prices.

Cotton prices advanced sharply during the week ending September 8, the average of the quotations for No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets gaining nearly 2½¢ per lb. and October future contracts at New York and New Orleans gaining a little over 2½¢. The average of the 10 spot quotations was 27.22¢ at the end of the week. October future contracts closed at 27.60¢ on the New York Cotton Exchange and at 27.10¢ on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The bullish statistical position of cotton, as disclosed by the recent Government estimate of the crop and further emphasized by the unfavorable weather for the growing crop since August 25, was the underlying cause of the advancing prices.

Soil conditions are mostly favorable for preparation for winter wheat seeding in the principal producing sections, although field work made rather slow progress in the Ohio Valley because of frequent rains. Corn matured rather slowly also in this area, but west of the Mississippi the weather has been more favorable for maturing this crop, although it is rather late in Iowa. Considerable cutting was done in the trans-Mississippi States. Cotton continued unsatisfactory development, except that progress was fairly good in some western districts of the Cotton Belt, where further rains occurred. Conditions were generally favorable for pastures and truck, especially in the East and Northeast, where further beneficial rains were received.

Crop Reports

Crops Slightly Better Than Average on September 1.

Crops improved on the average during August, and on September 1 were in better condition than they were on August 1, compared with their 10-year average, by 0.9%. This "condition" includes some crops that had been harvested before September 1, for which the condition was that at time of harvest.

Participating in the August improvement, compared with the 10-year average, were hops with an improvement of 13.3%, tobacco 5.1%, corn 4.6%, potatoes (white) 4.2%, tomatoes 4.0%, almonds 3.8%, flaxseed and olives each 3.1%, lemons 2.6%, and other crops with less improvement.

Among the crops that deteriorated in comparison with their 10-year average, were broom corn, which deteriorated 16.0%, grain sorghums 8.1%, sugar cane—La. 7.4%, grapes 5.4%, peanuts 4.7%, grape fruit 4.2%, limes 3.9%, pears 3.6%, and others.

Crop improvement among the States was greatest in Virginia, in relation to the 10-year average, and was as much as 11.9% in that State. Following in order of improvement were Nebraska 8.2%, Tennessee 5.7%, Illinois 5.6%, Maryland 5.3%, Maine 5.1%, Kentucky 4.7%, and New Jersey 4.1%.

Loss of condition during August, compared with the average, was 8.8% in Oklahoma, 8.7% in Mississippi, 5.3% in Alabama, 4.9% in Louisiana, and 4.7% each in Texas and Arkansas—all cotton States.

Forecasts of production, based on the condition on September 1, indicated a production of 3,076,000,000 bushels for corn, 1,312,000,000 bushels for oats, 390,000,000 bushels for potatoes (white), 199,000,000 bushels for barley, 190,000,000 bushels for apples, and 101,300,000 bushels for the grain sorghums. The tobacco crop had a forecast of 1,551,000,000 pounds, hay (tame and wild) 98,000,000 tons, and broom corn 74,800 tons.

The condition of September 1 indicated a crop larger than the 5-year average for corn, barley, potatoes (white), flaxseed, dry edible beans, peaches, pears, all apples, commercial apples, tobacco, and broom corn.

On the contrary, a lower production than the average was indicated by the condition on September 1. or at previous harvest for wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, rice, the grain sorghums, clover seed, peanuts, hops, sugar beets, and sorgo for sirup.

September Forecasts of Yield Per Acre Compared With Final Yields.

[Forecasts first made in 1912.]

Crop.	Harvested yield.									
	Below forecast.			Above forecast.			Same as forecast, years.	All years combined, average.		
	Years.	Range.	Average.	Years.	Range.	Average.		Years.	Below forecast.	Above forecast.
	No.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*No.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*No.*	*No.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Spring wheat	6	3-14	8.0	3	7-10	9.0	2	11	1.9	.....
Corn	2	(1)	2.0	9	1-5	3.2	.....	11	.....	2.3
Oats	2	1-2	1.5	7	1-10	4.9	2	11	.....	2.8
Barley	6	1-5	2.5	4	2-8	4.8	1	11	.....	0.4
Buckwheat	7	1-27	12.1	4	1-11	5.2	.....	11	5.8	.....
White potatoes	3	5-11	8.0	7	3-13	6.3	1	11	.....	1.8
Sweet potatoes	2	3-6	4.5	6	1-11	4.8	1	9	.....	2.2
Tobacco	5	3-9	5.4	5	4-16	7.0	1	11	.....	0.7
Flaxseed	5	7-19	13.0	6	1-8	4.5	.....	11	3.5	.....
Rice	4	1-5	3.5	7	1-26	8.4	.....	11	.....	4.1
Cotton	5	1-9	4.0	3	1-10	4.7	.....	8	0.8	.....

[1] Both 2.

The change between the September forecast and harvested yield in two-thirds of the above cases has been within 5%, four-fifths within 10%, nineteen-twentieths within 15%.

Changes from the forecast are greater downward than upward because of occasional near crop failures, while increases are likely to be moderate.

Estimated Grades of Winter Wheat.

The quality of winter wheat was reported for August 1 to be 89% of high medium grade, and that was but little below the 10-year average of 90.1%. The department subsequently received from many mill and elevator operators in all parts of the winter wheat producing regions estimates of the grading of the crop, based on early receipts. These estimates for principal States and the United States as a whole may be found in the accompanying table.

Estimates of the grading of the winter wheat crop have been made for three preceding years—not long enough to establish a dependable average, but, as far as a comparison can be made, this year's crop seems to be strong in No. 2 grade, a grade which usually embraces two-fifths of the crop.

Proportions of the Winter Wheat Crop in the Six Grades.

State and year of crop.	Grade.					
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Below No. 5.
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Kansas:						
1920	38.4	36.2	16.7	5.9	2.3	0.5
1921	24.2	39.9	21.5	9.8	3.3	1.3
1922	6.4	29.0	34.7	19.0	7.8	3.1
1923	11.0	39.0	30.0	18.0	8.0	3.0
Nebraska:						
1920	21.4	42.9	20.9	9.4	3.5	1.9
1921	23.4	47.0	21.8	5.9	1.6	.3
1922	13.1	45.7	25.4	10.9	3.8	1.1
1923	6.0	31.0	34.0	19.0	7.0	3.0
Illinois:						
1920	22.2	47.8	19.9	7.1	2.0	1.0
1921	8.3	43.9	29.4	12.9	3.5	2.0
1922	10.5	43.2	27.8	13.0	4.1	1.4
1923	17.0	55.0	19.0	6.0	2.0	1.0
Missouri:						
1920	19.7	47.8	21.1	8.0	2.4	1.0
1921	3.8	24.2	35.0	22.8	9.2	5.0
1922	6.2	28.2	33.7	19.0	8.2	4.7
1923	15.0	43.0	26.0	10.0	4.0	2.0
Ohio:						
1920	22.4	48.1	20.1	6.7	1.7	1.0
1921	6.9	41.0	33.2	13.1	4.2	1.6
1922	16.4	44.1	25.9	9.2	3.1	1.3
1923	27.0	58.0	12.0	2.0	1.0	.0
Pennsylvania:						
1920	13.4	52.2	22.3	7.9	2.9	1.3
1921	12.3	48.6	27.5	8.1	2.3	1.2
1922	12.5	49.5	26.4	7.7	2.3	1.6
1923	14.0	55.0	21.0	7.0	2.0	1.0
Washington:						
1920	37.4	42.6	16.7	2.3	1.0	.0
1921	36.9	45.4	14.3	3.0	.0	.4
1922	8.9	44.5	31.1	11.3	2.7	1.5
1923	41.0	41.0	15.0	2.0	1.0	.0
United States:						
1920	29.5	42.0	18.2	6.7	2.4	1.2
1921	19.7	39.9	25.1	10.2	3.5	1.6
1922	13.3	38.0	27.6	13.1	5.2	2.8
1923	20.8	42.8	21.7	9.2	3.7	1.8

Time of Issuance and Scope of October Crop Report.

A report showing the condition of the cotton crop on Sept. 25 will be issued on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 11 a. m. (eastern standard time), the date announced for the Census Bureau's report of cotton ginned. An act of Congress requires that the condition reports of the cotton crop shall be issued on the same day in October each year as the first ginners' report in October of actual cotton ginned. This will be the last regular cotton condition report of the season. The estimate of total production will be made in December.

On Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern standard time), there will be issued a crop summary as follows: Condition, either on Oct. 1 or at time of harvest. and forecast of production of corn, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, flaxseed, rice, apples, grain sorghums, sugar beets, peanuts; yield per acre, total production (preliminary estimate), and quality of spring wheat, oats, and barley.

A supplemental report will be issued, giving a general review of the crop situation as of Oct. 1, which will include the following crops: Condition, either on Oct. 1 or at time of harvest, of clover seed, pasture, grapes, cranberries, oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit, almonds, olives, figs, walnuts, sugar cane, sorgo (for sirup); yield of alfalfa seed, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, dry beans, lima beans, broom corn, and hops.

Summary of Acreage, Condition, Production, Yield, and Farm Price of Important Crops.

Crop.	Acreage, 1923.		Condition (100=normal).			Production (000,000 omitted).				Yield per acre.			Farm price Sept. 1.	
	Per cent of 1922.	Total.	10-year average.	1923 Aug. 1.	1923 Sept. 1.	1917-1921 average.	1922, December estimate.	1923[1] August forecast.	1923[1] September forecast.	1917-1921 average.	1922, December estimate.	1923, September forecast.	1922	1923
Wheat:	*P. ct.*	*Acres.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*
Winter	94.4	39,759,000	.....	.....	.....	590	586	568	.....	14.9	13.9	.....	.....	.....
Spring	94.9	18,503,000	69.5	69.6	65.1	245	[2] 276	225	221	11.5	14.1	11.9	.....	.....
All	94.5	58,253,000	.....	.....	.....	835	[2] 862	793	.....	13.7	14.0	.....	$0.881	$0.887
Corn	100.7	103,112,000	76.1	84.0	83.3	2,931	2,891	2,982	3,076	28.0	28.2	29.8	.627	.866
Oats	101.1	40,768,000	79.1	81.9	80.3	1,378	[2] 1,201	1,316	1,312	31.9	29.8	32.2	.322	.373
Barley	108.0	7,980,000	78.4	82.6	79.5	192	186	202	199	23.8	25.2	25.0	.457	.507
Rye	84.3	5,234,000	.....	.....	.....	70.3	95.5	64.8	.....	13.5	15.4	.....	.633	.562
Buckwheat	98.3	772,000	85.6	82.7	80.5	14.9	15.0	13.5	13.5	18.5	19.2	17.5	.863	.985
Potatoes (white)	89.9	3,892,000	75.0	80.5	77.7	388	451	380	390	98.0	104.2	100.1	.88	1.19
Sweet potatoes	90.2	1,007,000	83.0	80.0	79.1	94.3	110	93.1	93.5	97.0	98.1	92.9	1.076	1.337
Flaxseed	152.7	2,285,000	70.2	82.4	79.0	9.7	11.7	19.1	19.4	5.9	9.3	8.5	1.901	2.084
Rice	88.7	883,000	86.2	84.8	82.9	41	42	32.9	32.6	37.8	39.8	36.9	.....	.....
Beans	120.3	1,255,000	75.8	87.3	80.6	13	11.9	15.3	14.9	10.4	11.4	11.9	[3] 2.70	[3] 3.29
Grain sorghums	109.8	5,541,000	74.6	74.7	64.6	103	90.4	112.7	101.3	19.9	17.9	18.3	[3] .877	[3] 1.022
Clover seed	68.1	767,000	81.3	.....	76.9	1.53	1.87	.....	1.29	1.7	1.7	1.7	[3] 9.88	[3] 10.46
Peaches	.....	.....	.....	61.3	.....	42.7	56.7	47.3	45.4	.....	.....	.....	[3] 1.437	[3] 1.718
Pears	.....	.....	64.6	61.8	64.0	14	18.7	14.9	14.6	.....	.....	.....	[3] 1.471	[3] 1.683
Apples, total	.....	.....	56.2	63.8	63.6	160	[2] 201	188	190	.....	.....	.....	1.098	1.114
						Bbls.	*Bbls.*	*Bbls.*	*Bbls.*	*Bbls.*	*Bbls.*	*Bbls.*		
Apples, commercial	.....	.....	.....	67.7	67.8	25.7	[2] 31.0	32.9	33.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cranberries	100.0	25,000	70.1	.....	78.5	.4	.56	.....	.56	16.7	22.5	23.4	.....	.....
						Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*
Grapes	.....	.....	83.1	87.0	82.2	.....	3,205	3,733	3,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	102.1	1,762,000	78.2	83.1	86.6	1,361	1,325	1,474	1,551	800	768	880	.....	.....
Peanuts	94.4	931,000	81.4	82.1	76.6	1,025	624	684	655	709	632	708	[3] .044	[3] 0.67
Hops	71.4	16,700	77.4	82.7	82.2	27.9	27.7	17.2	17.5	1,058	1,186	1,045	.....	.....
Hay:						*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Tame	98.4	60,253,000	.....	81.0	81.5	83.3	96.7	81.3	81.9	1.46	1.58	1.36	11.17	12.71
Wild	99.6	15,778,000	.....	84.2	84.7	16.2	16.1	16.0	16.1	1.01	1.02	1.02	[3] 7.76	[3] 8.97
All	98.7	76,031,000	.....	81.5	82.0	99.5	112.8	97.3	98.0	1.36	1.46	1.29	10.58	12.68
Broom corn	197.7	508,000	71.4	75.3	61.1	[4] 49.6	[2] [4] 35.3	[4] 89.8	[4] 74.8	[5] 318	[5] 275	[5] 295	[3] 122.00	[3] 195.00
Sugar beets	138.1	732,000	89.0	90.4	91.0	6.93	5.18	6.53	6.53	9.53	9.77	8.92	.....	.....
						Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*
Cotton	112.6	38,287,000	63.5	67.2	54.1	11.2	9.76	11.5	10.8	156.7	141.5	134.8	.211	.241
						Gals.	*Gals.*	*Gals.*	*Gals.*	*Gals.*	*Gals.*	*Gals.*		
Sorgo for sirup	89.7	402,000	80.8	76.8	76.6	41.1	36.5	33.1	33.2	86.3	81.5	82.5	.....	.....

[1] Forecasts of total production shown are computed from the estimated acreage multiplied by the yield per acre forecast by condition on the date stated. The final outturn may be higher or lower than present conditions indicate, according as future developments prove more or less favorable to the crop than usual.
[2] Revised, June, 1923. [3] Price Aug. 15. [4] In thousands. [5] Yield in pounds.

General Crop Conditions September 1.

The composite condition of all crops of the United States on September 1 was about 1.7% below their 10-year average on that date, 0.9% higher than on August 1, and 1.6% higher than final per acre yields last year. This year's total acreage is about 0.6% more than last year.

The combined condition of all crops expressed in percentage of the 10-year average (not the normal) on September 1, and changes during August, are shown in the tables.

The growing condition of the various crops on September 1, or at harvest, expressed in percentage of the 10-year average (not the normal) on September 1, and change during August is shown in the following table:

By States.

State.	Percentage. August 1.	Percentage. Change from July 1.	State.	Percentage. August 1.	Percentage. Change from July 1.	State.	Percentage. August 1.	Percentage. Change from July 1.
Me.	106.5	+5.1	Ohio	108.5	+3.4	Tex.	90.7	−4.7
N. H.	92.9	0	Ind.	106.8	+2.0	Okla.	78.4	−8.8
Vt.	102.7	−.8	Ill.	111.0	+5.6	Ark.	86.0	−4.7
Mass.	101.0	+2.4	Mich.	99.6	−1.2	Mont.	106.8	−1.0
R. I.	102.4	−.2	Wis.	92.3	+.9	Wyo.	96.1	+1.7
Conn.	102.0	+.6	Minn.	97.3	+1.4	Colo.	99.1	−1.1
N. Y.	94.9	−1.5	Iowa	102.7	+2.3	N. Mex.	90.8	−4.3
N. J.	86.3	+4.1	Mo.	109.5	+3.8	Ariz.	98.3	−2.4
Pa.	87.7	+1.8	N. Dak.	80.9	−2.0	Utah	104.0	+.9
Del.	102.3	+3.8	S. Dak.	99.6	+.7	Nev.	97.4	+1.6
Md.	101.9	+5.3	Nebr.	105.0	+8.2	Idaho	107.9	+.9
Va.	99.5	+11.9	Kans.	82.9	−1.8	Wash.	115.1	0
W. Va.	100.1	+3.0	Ky.	111.6	+4.7	Oreg.	112.9	+.1
N. C.	104.7	0	Tenn.	100.6	+5.7	Calif.	105.7	−.6
S. C.	91.6	+.2	Ala.	91.1	−5.3			
Ga.	74.8	+.2	Miss.	80.2	−8.7			
Fla.	100.2	−2.3	La.	90.9	−4.9	U. S.	98.3	+.9

By Crops.

Article.	Percentage. August 1.	Percentage. Change from July 1.	Article.	Percentage. August 1.	Percentage. Change from July 1.	Article.	Percentage. August 1.	Percentage. Change from July 1.
Apricots	149.2	−0.4	Hops	106.2	+13.3	Pasture	95.4	+1.5
Peaches [1]	138.9	.....	Melons [1]	105.3	.....	S. potatoes	95.3	+.2
Oranges	123.0	+1.0	Olives	104.5	+3.1	Sorgo sir.	91.8	+.1
Plums [1]	114.0	.....	Millet	104.2	+.2	Clover seed	91.6	.....
Apples	113.2	+1.9	Tomatoes	103.9	+4.0	Cabbage	94.5	−1.1
Almonds	113.0	+3.8	Potatoes (W.)	103.6	+4.2	Peanuts	91.1	−4.7
Grapefruit	112.8	−4.2	Figs	102.8	−.1	Buckwheat	94.0	+1.2
Flaxseed	112.5	+3.1	Sugar beets	102.2	−.3	Spring wheat	93.7	−1.8
Tobacco	110.7	+5.1	Oats	101.5	−.9	Sugar cane La	87.7	−7.4
Lemons	110.5	+2.6	Barley	101.4	−1.1	Gr. sorghum	86.6	−8.1
Limes	109.6	−3.9	Onions	100.0	+2.1	Broom corn	85.6	−16.0
Corn	109.5	+4.6	Pears	99.1	−3.6	Cotton	85.2	−7.6
Walnuts	106.8	+1.6	Grapes	98.4	−5.4	Prunes [1]	79.8	.....
Beans	106.3	+1.5	Rice	96.2	+.1			
						Average, all.	93.3	+.9

[1] Production.

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

State.	Corn.					Spring wheat.					Oats.					Barley.				
	Condition Sept. 1.		Production.			Condition Sept. 1.		Production.			Condition Sept. 1.		Production.			Condition Sept. 1.		Production.		
	10-yr. av.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923, forecast from condition. Aug. 1.	1923, forecast from condition. Sept. 1.	10-yr. av.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923, forecast from condition. Aug. 1.	1923, forecast from condition. Sept. 1.	10-yr. av.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923, forecast from condition. Aug. 1.	1923, forecast from condition. Sept. 1.	10-yr. av.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923, forecast from condition. Aug. 1.	1923, forecast from condition. Sept. 1.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Maine	80	75	1,312	1,360	1,256	91	88	275	200	220	91	89	4,940	4,383	4,780	89	88	112	100	104
New Hampshire	84	78	1,032	1,003	978	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	83	684	598	598	94	86	28	26	26
Vermont	86	70	3,444	3,473	3,157	90	90	189	176	184	92	88	3,132	3,066	3,101	91	90	290	295	310
Massachusetts	86	80	2,600	2,916	2,778	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	86	340	351	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	90	85	560	538	508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	89	31	31	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	88	81	3,465	3,562	3,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	86	308	331	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	82	70	28,329	27,197	24,408	84	78	336	319	311	83	80	31,770	30,766	32,552	83	85	4,108	4,889	5,168
New Jersey	87	84	9,912	9,761	9,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	64	2,232	1,497	1,588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	87	83	69,212	61,315	62,062	80	81	210	207	221	87	69	41,242	32,079	31,996	87	81	306	256	282
Delaware	85	88	5,439	6,065	6,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	70	161	172	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	86	87	25,400	22,509	23,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	74	1,740	1,535	1,550	84	84	128	114	121
Virginia	85	90	53,312	45,806	52,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	78	3,320	3,280	3,370	87	83	248	221	227
West Virginia	87	92	20,536	19,231	20,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	84	4,600	4,692	4,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	84	89	50,520	50,457	54,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	87	3,738	3,708	3,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	80	78	29,899	30,769	32,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	87	9,744	10,122	10,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	84	72	52,620	49,416	50,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	72	8,532	8,991	9,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	85	77	10,500	10,224	10,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	63	481	426	426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	81	95	149,097	170,745	177,794	70	79	420	451	465	79	80	39,744	53,510	55,078	81	85	1,424	2,039	2,076
Indiana	80	92	176,305	192,713	201,473	65	81	44	79	81	76	70	28,770	54,975	48,909	77	75	714	1,017	965
Illinois	75	90	313,074	334,884	362,678	72	79	2,407	2,088	2,154	78	83	110,010	148,917	146,394	88	86	5,605	6,656	6,656
Michigan	78	84	60,716	62,213	60,190	71	76	130	125	125	81	78	49,434	48,043	48,508	83	80	3,500	3,483	3,466
Wisconsin	83	87	98,300	93,441	90,326	79	74	1,239	899	928	85	81	101,558	92,135	93,574	86	81	14,220	13,346	13,484
Minnesota	84	83	131,307	165,587	152,987	72	70	25,345	18,481	20,513	81	87	142,746	139,861	146,623	81	82	24,062	22,780	23,159
Iowa	83	89	455,535	412,909	422,241	77	74	1,020	798	756	87	85	208,791	202,595	195,689	86	85	4,260	4,241	4,208
Missouri	68	83	175,275	195,718	204,384	74	74	68	68	68	73	72	17,872	35,261	32,382	82	75	115	133	114
North Dakota	75	96	18,700	20,981	21,457	65	40	123,234	65,024	62,352	70	67	78,894	56,257	57,950	68	62	25,704	23,600	22,783
South Dakota	82	89	110,038	131,855	129,896	70	60	38,183	25,226	26,546	82	88	74,409	80,784	81,861	80	76	21,896	24,026	22,800
Nebraska	70	90	182,400	229,399	257,418	70	50	2,679	4,524	3,560	79	88	56,106	86,345	86,977	76	87	4,356	9,379	9,586
Kansas	50	65	98,391	126,641	126,905	63	45	150	110	115	69	67	28,356	34,187	33,343	64	73	19,332	23,355	23,366
Kentucky	80	89	88,060	90,356	95,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	81	4,282	4,908	4,921	88	88	168	163	161
Tennessee	81	84	75,440	71,575	78,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	74	4,351	4,326	4,345	83	84	315	405	400
Alabama	78	77	50,932	48,108	48,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	73	5,540	4,952	4,971	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	76	66	51,065	37,646	38,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	73	2,660	2,667	2,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	77	67	29,002	27,332	26,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	72	1,249	1,126	1,194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	72	63	114,580	85,468	85,907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	76	33,465	51,250	51,119	68	69	1,767	2,345	2,346
Oklahoma	58	41	57,600	50,688	39,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	55	30,000	24,030	22,522	66	66	2,193	2,589	2,557
Arkansas	74	64	45,825	37,943	36,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	86	6,336	6,476	6,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	76	92	5,475	8,918	9,016	66	75	39,881	47,152	44,764	67	81	19,200	22,877	23,051	69	85	1,925	2,091	2,161
Wyoming	85	96	1,560	2,248	2,316	85	73	2,414	2,939	2,384	86	95	5,056	6,542	6,612	86	93	310	370	363
Colorado	78	95	18,320	29,908	31,267	79	65	5,370	7,244	5,647	84	92	4,625	6,589	6,677	83	92	3,534	5,526	5,609
New Mexico	78	65	2,475	3,763	3,429	82	75	660	1,286	1,323	82	70	930	1,712	1,735	84	70	140	276	258
Arizona	90	88	1,170	898	958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	85	620	630	678	90	85	825	1,209	1,224
Utah	90	88	781	880	900	86	94	3,456	3,547	3,510	92	94	3,354	3,583	3,638	89	93	630	730	716
Nevada	92	90	21	31	31	91	95	491	478	468	91	94	112	122	122	92	94	176	230	226
Idaho	92	93	1,976	2,562	2,648	83	95	15,617	18,046	18,434	86	96	6,156	7,915	7,834	84	97	2,890	3,471	3,540
Washington	85	93	2,747	3,055	2,959	71	95	9,200	20,861	21,147	79	100	7,959	10,969	11,110	78	98	1,813	3,256	3,295
Oregon	86	93	2,277	2,286	2,344	78	94	2,864	4,662	4,565	81	95	6,675	10,849	10,773	82	98	2,160	3,122	3,234
California	88	89	4,176	4,399	4,557	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	90	5,250	5,432	5,475	84	91	36,864	36,293	34,346
United States	76.1	83.3	2,890,712	2,981,752	3,075,786	69.5	65.1	275,887	224,990	220,841	79.1	80.3	1,201,436	1,315,853	1,311,687	78.4	79.5	186,118	202,032	199,337

Hops: Condition and Forecast of Production.

State.	Condition Sept. 1.		Production.		
	10-year average.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in December.	1923 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	1923 forecast from condition— Sept. 1.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Washington	90	85	3,384,000	2,424,000	2,312,000
Oregon	84	72	9,600,000	6,984,000	6,500,000
California	92	84	14,760,000	7,056,000	7,140,000
Total	77.4	78.9	27,744,000	16,464,000	15,952,000

Cranberries: Acreage, Condition and Forecast of Production.

State.	Acreage, 1923.		Condition Sept. 1.		Production.	
	Per cent of 1921.	Total.	10-year average.	1923	1922, subject final revision in December.	1923 forecast from condition.
	P. ct.	Acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Massachusetts	100	12,000	62	70	300,000	322,000
New Jersey	100	11,000	77	90	200,000	220,000
Wisconsin	88	2,000	89	105	62,000	43,000
Total	100.0	25,000	70.1	78.5	562,000	585,000

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1923, with Comparisons—Continued.

State.	Potatoes (white).					Sweet potatoes.					Tobacco.					Buckwheat.				
	Condition Sept. 1.		Production.			Condition Sept. 1.		Production.			Condition Sept. 1.		Production.			Condition Sept. 1.		Production.		
	10-yr. aver.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition. Aug. 1.	1923 forecast from condition. Sept. 1.	10-yr. aver.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition. Aug. 1.	1923 forecast from condition. Sept. 1.	10-yr. aver.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition. Aug. 1.	1923 forecast from condition. Sept. 1.	10-yr. aver.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition. Aug. 1.	1923 forecast from condition. Sept. 1.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Maine	82	90	21,600	26,045	27,454											90	89	351	353	355
New Hampshire	83	85	1,400	1,693	1,735											92	88	25	26	24
Vermont	82	82	3,000	3,110	3,031											89	82	26	94	89
Massachusetts	82	87	2,610	2,793	3,122						84	95	11,925	16,470	16,530	91	88	25	18	18
Rhode Island	80	88	270	367	383															
Connecticut	82	80	3,360	2,538	2,662						86	95	35,000	46,920	48,165	90	82	36	37	34
New York	77	71	37,400	30,365	29,813						85	80	2,200	2,402	2,272	85	75	4,368	3,887	3,596
New Jersey	77	53	16,435	6,074	6,360	88	79	3,500	2,146	2,323						86	73	220	120	136
Pennsylvania	77	65	28,512	20,430	20,539	84	80	280	203	235	86	78	56,760	56,286	57,408	87	80	5,208	4,283	4,434
Delaware	78	70	960	610	724	88	80	1,720	928	934						85	87	76	72	77
Maryland	75	66	5,151	3,568	3,897	86	88	1,530	988	1,056	79	85	26,950	24,710	27,489	85	85	185	181	176
Virginia	81	64	16,585	12,063	12,938	86	85	6,210	4,548	5,236	79	83	156,750	97,946	123,363	85	89	332	319	344
West Virginia	77	84	4,851	4,855	5,040	88	90	402	355	362	82	89	7,425	7,529	7,529	88	89	693	668	705
North Carolina	81	82	4,512	3,557	3,861	86	83	12,430	9,720	10,126	77	86	306,940	350,880	355,266	87	90	100	105	103
South Carolina	76	79	2,508	2,842	2,882	82	83	9,568	8,498	9,050	73	78	57,600	68,558	66,737					
Georgia	78	77	1,700	1,544	1,558	86	83	12,616	11,346	11,598	80	73	5,940	13,726	12,067					
Florida	83	83	2,600	1,826	1,826	89	85	2,720	2,871	2,830	90	92	3,300	4,241	4,158					
Ohio	69	81	11,214	10,745	11,533	80	86	360	326	335	78	91	46,800	56,515	59,623	86	91	500	470	502
Indiana	63	84	5,624	6,966	7,308	78	87	375	358	368	77	90	16,200	20,385	22,374	82	90	90	116	119
Illinois	62	84	7,497	9,563	10,696	75	86	855	947	960						84	90	84	125	119
Michigan	73	78	37,842	29,297	30,013											80	81	868	887	860
Wisconsin	75	76	40,672	27,211	27,287						84	85	45,600	49,896	52,734	83	82	360	289	325
Minnesota	74	76	43,740	37,510	38,815											84	82	1,050	1,004	1,032
Iowa	70	80	8,460	7,298	7,618	79	80	440	397	378						87	82	70	58	58
Missouri	65	90	5,400	8,035	8,788	70	80	1,330	1,488	1,501	76	90	4,500	7,269	7,434	75	84	13	16	16
North Dakota	74	77	17,820	12,621	12,764															
South Dakota	77	85	8,580	8,730	8,657											78	86	96	144	144
Nebraska	72	80	11,676	9,346	9,912											83	90	16	19	18
Kansas	66	78	4,160	4,888	4,918	72	72	416	421	403										
Kentucky	71	88	4,720	5,461	5,614	83	90	2,020	2,148	2,142	76	89	446,250	534,964	565,186	82	88	144	164	166
Tennessee	75	87	2,560	2,703	2,728	84	86	4,180	3,735	3,856	78	87	94,250	114,672	121,922	83	86	44	53	55
Alabama	77	82	3,840	3,931	4,008	83	85	13,490	11,159	11,567										
Mississippi	74	70	1,360	1,145	1,144	82	80	11,445	9,129	9,094										
Louisiana	74	70	1,755	1,716	1,638	83	80	7,820	7,057	6,802	81	85	450	468	459					
Texas	64	52	2,418	1,750	1,789	74	52	8,715	6,584	5,322										
Oklahoma	68	62	2,720	2,534	2,381	70	53	2,052	2,306	1,889										
Arkansas	72	54	2,380	1,881	1,764	79	75	3,760	4,166	3,938										
Montana	74	86	5,796	4,754	5,091															
Wyoming	85	77	2,530	2,255	2,107															
Colorado	83	83	18,460	16,671	16,786															
New Mexico	76	75	200	382	336	88	85	120	135	128										
Arizona	82	75	510	358	348	91	91	300	310	297										
Utah	86	89	4,137	2,876	2,935															
Nevada	89	89	920	672	698															
Idaho	87	88	15,910	12,081	11,733															
Washington	80	86	9,425	8,458	8,467															
Oregon	80	95	5,145	5,519	5,852															
California	84	94	10,260	7,921	8,121	90	82	880	802	797										
United States	75.0	77.7	451,185	379,558	389,674	83.0	79.1	109,534	93,071	93,527	78.2	86.6	1,324,840	1,473,837	1,550,716	85.6	80.5	15,050	13,508	13,505

Pecan Condition, September 1, 1923.

State.	Condition (crop promise) on Sept. 1.				Per cent of full crop realized.		
	Average, 1917–1921.	1921	1922	1923	Average, 1917–1921.	1921	1922
	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
North Carolina	48	46	67	66	37	32	50
South Carolina	75	80	48	70	69	81	42
Georgia	67	80	36	78	61	70	22
Florida	67	70	55	83	66	68	50
Alabama	62	74	55	66	44		50
Mississippi	56	75	39	62	59	75	28
Louisiana	70	71	25	58	60	75	11
Texas	54	44	9	51	49	45	6
Oklahoma	50	46	36	57	48	47	9
Arkansas	56	64	24	50	53	70	12
Missouri	43	20	65		26	20	45
Illinois	62	52	60	64	42	39	43
United States	57.2	51.2	27.7	55.9	49.8	52.2	15.3

Broom Corn: Condition and forecast of Production.

State.	Condition Sept. 1.		Production.		
	10-year average.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in December.	1923 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	1923 forecast from condition— Sept. 1.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Illinois	80	77	7,100	8,100	7,300
Missouri	73	75	800	1,000	900
Kansas	73	70	3,100	15,000	13,400
Texas	69	60	3,000	5,700	5,700
Oklahoma	69	50	18,000	35,800	27,900
Colorado	78	86	1,800	11,700	10,800
New Mexico	76	60	1,500	12,500	8,800
Total	71.4	61.1	35,300	89,800	74,800

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1923, with Comparisons—Continued.

State.	Hay. Tame. Condition Sept. 1.	Hay. Tame. Production. 1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	Hay. Tame. Production. 1923 forecast from condition.	Hay. Wild. Condition Sept. 1.	Hay. Wild. Production. 1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	Hay. Wild. Production. 1923 forecast from condition.	Clover hay. Condition Sept. 1.	Timothy hay. Yield per acre. 1922	Timothy hay. Yield per acre. 1923	Timothy hay. Production. 1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	Timothy hay. Production. 1923 forecast from condition.	Alfalfa hay. Condition Sept. 1. 1923	Alfalfa hay. 10-yr. aver.	Millet. 1923	Millet. 8-yr. aver.	Pasture. 1923	Clover seed. Preliminary acreage, 1923. P. c. of 1922.	Clover seed. Preliminary acreage, 1923. Total.	Clover seed. Condition Sept. 1. 10-yr. aver.	Clover seed. Condition Sept. 1. 1923	Clover seed. Production. 1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	Clover seed. Production. 1923 forecast from condition.
	P. ct.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	P. ct.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	P. ct.	Tons.	Tons.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Maine	98	1,541	1,513	98	16	16	92	1.40	1.30	352	209	93	91	84	90	82						
New Hampshire	86	585	494	91	12	12	90	1.40	1.30	125	88		94	85	94	71						
Vermont	100	1,273	1,331	93	14	14	90	1.45	1.45	423	165	95	94	80	91	77						
Massachusetts	86	587	559	92	12	13	87	1.60	1.40	221	112	90	92	82	95	71						
Rhode Island	86	54	55	83	1	1	89	1.50	1.45	15	13		91	83	97	63						
Connecticut	90	436	436	84	9	9	91	1.60	1.50	174	60	83	94	80	95	58						
New York	88	6,818	6,343	92	79	82	88	1.37	1.32	1,565	1,063	84	89	73	86	56	91	10	83	78	28	23
New Jersey	60	485	313	77	31	25	64	1.50	.95	80	78	73	88	60	87	60			86			
Pennsylvania	65	4,888	3,019	67	28	20	67	1.50	1.00	1,394	972	82	89	72	88	68	77	14	81	65	25	16
Delaware	70	116	82	80	2	2	76	1.37	.85	36	10	85	88	84	82	74			83	70		
Maryland	58	658	362	75	4	4	58	1.35	.95	154	86	83	86	83	86	73			79	45		
Virginia	63	1,229	791	75	14	12	67	1.25	.90	200	71	75	88	87	91	90			83	71		
West Virginia	73	1,037	807	70	13	10	77	1.30	1.10	436	252	88	88	92	92	92			87	89		
North Carolina	83	1,120	657	84	54	34	84	1.40	1.40	62	36	85	85	82	89	90			86	83		
South Carolina	82	455	362	75	6	4	80					78	85	77	84	85			87	85		
Georgia	81	670	513	80	17	13	86	1.50	1.30	4	3	85	84	78	88	86			82			
Florida	87	139	89	85	5	4									92	93						
Ohio	73	4,892	3,557	76	3	2	75	1.40	1.15	1,351	1,506	90	85	85	84	82	70	144	79	72	227	166
Indiana	74	3,734	2,470	88	25	26	65	1.33	1.20	931	955	90	82	90	80	89	40	40	78	66	120	45
Illinois	78	5,285	3,786	82	78	71	69	1.33	1.16	1,123	1,167	92	77	88	78	87	55	116	80	70	315	154
Michigan	75	4,457	3,320	82	73	61	75	1.35	1.05	815	689	87	83	83	75	67	76	105	82	75	240	142
Wisconsin	70	5,553	3,926	84	436	408	70	1.51	1.05	723	612	85	87	83	77	64	67	85	85	74	229	145
Minnesota	69	3,141	2,547	73	2,505	2,203	72	1.43	1.15	685	610	87	88	84	79	66	90	65	85	75	151	127
Iowa	83	4,750	4,416	85	492	500	82	1.28	1.20	908	926	94	90	91	84	85	75	99	86	85	224	160
Missouri	86	3,872	3,882	89	127	143	80	1.00	1.13	947	1,379	86	74	83	76	84	75	16	77	75	36	28
North Dakota	84	1,655	1,450	80	2,592	2,370	86	1.45	1.15	181	201	88	78	88	73	82			84	85		
South Dakota	88	1,750	1,608	86	3,308	3,469	92	1.15	1.25	117	161	90	86	90	87	88			90	89		
Nebraska	92	3,323	3,352	98	1,877	2,587	90	1.20	1.40	94	31	93	82	90	79	94	90	7	80	83	22	13
Kansas	80	3,537	3,050	87	976	919	75	1.18	1.30	126	142	76	71	85	80	80	75	3	78	64	6	4
Kentucky	82	1,471	1,154	85	26	21	82	1.30	1.30	442	285	90	82	90	85	97	85	18	82	84	46	34
Tennessee	86	1,866	1,502	85	57	51	86	1.30	1.33	170	100	88	83	87	88	96	85	4	82	80	9	7
Alabama	82	760	581	80	22	18	82	1.50	2.25	60	4	83	81	83	85	91			83	86		
Mississippi	83	550	548	88	45	45	84	1.15	2.00		4	74	79	85	86	95	89	18	84	88	120	115
Louisiana	83	342	265	87	25	19	78					83	79	72	90	89			84			
Texas	68	1,074	617	69	221	172						71	73	63	76	61						
Oklahoma	60	1,448	935	75	446	375	75	1.10	1.20		5	66	71	53	74	55			83			
Arkansas	83	731	563	86	140	136	83	1.12	1.15	45	29	83	77	73	79	82			84	77		
Montana	85	1,986	1,940	85	623	588	89	1.50	1.60	104	125	84	78	82	77	93			86	85		
Wyoming	90	1,349	1,444	93	270	285	90	1.20	1.45	86	51	83	82	95	86	104			95	100		
Colorado	92	2,354	2,393	97	355	404	90	1.90	2.00	251	88	90	80	92	88	104			92			
New Mexico	85	310	358	90	24	25	75		1.30		4	85	76	75	83	80						
Arizona	90	578	607	95	5	10						87		93	92	90				100		
Utah	94	1,459	1,374	93	155	153	96	1.95	1.80	107	16	93	92	80	86	91			97	97		
Nevada	88	507	473	94	288	193	100	1.85	1.40		7	88			86	97						
Idaho	91	2,572	2,990	89	158	162	92	1.50	1.90	130	154	90	92	95	82	94	104	17	91	88	72	87
Washington	96	2,310	2,465	95	31	39	100	1.65	2.10	256	109	97			76	87				100		
Oregon	92	1,930	2,103	92	228	251	92	1.70	2.00	155	62	92	88		78	94	115	6	71	95	5	26
California	90	5,059	4,459	83	176	156						92			80	83						
United States	81.5	96,687	81,871	84.7	16,104	16,137	76.4	1.36	1.18	15,028	12,640	87.2	78.5	81.8	82.6	78.8	68.1	767	81.3	76.9	1,875	1,292

Trends of Monthly Crop Forecasts.

HAY (ALL).

Year.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September production estimate.	Final estimate.
	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.
1917	106,371	102,088	103,184	100,154	91,715	98,439
1918	107,550	106,962	101,642	99,341	86,254	91,139
1919	114,930	115,907	115,701	110,876	103,544	104,760
1920	111,831	111,788	102,444	107,266	106,451	105,315
1921	107,784	100,977	96,961	97,073	94,619	97,770
1922	103,579	106,099	106,780	110,368	108,736	[1] 112,791
Average	108,674	107,304	104,452	104,180	98,553	101,702
1923	100,853	98,928	99,021	97,385	98,006	

PEACHES.

Year.	June.	July.	August.	September production estimate.	Final estimate.
	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
1915	56,587	57,786	59,101	64,097	64,097
1916	42,062	42,123	43,320	36,939	37,505
1917	45,446	43,522	42,691	42,606	48,765
1918	42,860	40,251	40,921	39,149	33,094
1919	50,348	50,001	49,793	51,327	53,178
1920	45,067	45,218	45,521	44,523	45,620
1921	30,982	30,758	31,279	33,195	32,602
1922	53,629	54,302	55,976	56,125	[1] 56,705
Average	43,373	45,495	45,700	45,995	46,446
1923	46,516	48,358	47,272	45,381	

[1] Preliminary.

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1923, with Comparisons—Continued.

State.	Apples.						Peaches.					Pears.				Grapes.		Tomatoes.		Cabbage.		Onions.	
	Condition Sept. 1.		Production.				Production.					Condition Sept. 1.		Production.		Condition Sept. 1.							
	10-year average.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec. Total.	1922, subject to final revision in Dec. Commercial.	1923, forecast from condition. Total.	1923, forecast from condition. Commercial.	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 Forecast from condition Aug. 1.	1923 Preliminary estimate.	1923 Per cent of a full crop.	Quality, 1923.	10-year average.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923, forecast from condition Sept. 1.	10-year average.	1923	10-year average.	1923	10-year average.	1923	10-year average.	1923
	P.ct.	P.ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.
Maine	55	54	1,250	232	2,914	631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	60	14	9	84	80	88	85	86	83	84	85
New Hampshire	57	53	775	119	954	191	32	45	42	85	95	73	67	24	14	88	88	86	90	87	90	83	85
Vermont	52	50	960	128	784	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	60	10	8	87	85	90	77	88	80	85	80
Massachusetts	64	70	3,010	461	2,963	494	200	222	205	76	89	74	64	84	63	84	85	87	83	88	84	78	75
Rhode Island	58	68	200	12	328	24	28	31	31	78	85	71	66	12	9	83	90	85	85	90	84	83	74
Connecticut	61	60	1,300	108	1,483	124	262	218	232	75	86	75	60	60	41	84	84	90	78	91	76	83	75
New York	55	55	36,000	6,000	26,961	5,212	3,400	2,279	1,947	59	88	69	41	3,200	1,333	76	69	86	73	80	65	75	76
New Jersey	65	64	2,610	522	2,045	443	2,000	2,231	2,380	85	88	60	76	405	629	83	89	78	77	84	67	86	63
Pennsylvania	58	63	11,400	1,216	10,521	1,227	1,560	1,734	1,771	77	83	62	60	576	526	77	83	86	77	85	76	88	77
Delaware	59	65	980	213	859	240	320	203	224	83	93	48	85	158	221	78	90	72	86	80	88	86	88
Maryland	57	67	1,800	300	2,046	375	495	625	631	77	84	58	73	256	335	77	88	74	82	79	77	87	80
Virginia	53	46	8,360	1,100	9,547	1,750	764	520	504	36	80	49	35	270	182	77	75	80	78	79	80	87	83
West Virginia	49	60	5,625	881	7,714	1,157	715	609	494	38	83	39	35	38	38	68	70	82	86	84	83	89	87
North Carolina	56	34	5,570	236	2,504	125	1,008	468	400	20	67	54	25	110	77	81	83	81	84	79	80	86	86
South Carolina	62	50	383	.....	280	.....	845	487	550	50	75	63	60	104	101	80	70	77	75	73	75	80	80
Georgia	63	51	1,135	95	889	59	4,900	5,716	5,248	64	69	63	60	202	183	82	77	80	78	75	77	82	80
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	155	150	60	78	49	55	50	55	.....	.....	77	85	85	82	.....	.....
Ohio	47	65	7,298	608	11,513	959	1,584	1,430	1,386	63	86	53	64	450	339	77	81	84	84	81	84	78	84
Indiana	50	68	4,148	277	4,474	224	650	430	406	58	80	54	70	300	280	81	80	80	80	76	83	80	83
Illinois	52	62	9,720	1,620	6,689	781	1,100	723	675	45	88	55	45	510	295	80	85	78	87	72	84	80	88
Michigan	56	71	11,850	1,699	12,133	2,022	1,440	1,172	1,080	72	87	69	48	672	341	77	78	84	82	82	81	82	70
Wisconsin	66	80	2,024	101	2,143	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	63	19	13	87	80	88	83	82	80	84	80
Minnesota	66	90	1,020	41	1,462	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	81	85	82	82	76	85	77
Iowa	53	76	4,410	147	3,729	125	200	53	40	40	75	53	65	75	53	78	90	85	84	78	80	82	80
Missouri	47	59	9,400	1,250	6,136	614	2,300	1,119	1,040	40	70	48	63	450	417	74	76	71	78	64	71	77	84
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	88	77	82	79	85
South Dakota	68	77	263	4	198	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	82	88	80	87	83	88
Nebraska	51	53	1,620	130	782	52	81	40	45	45	75	53	65	27	26	70	85	76	88	74	88	80	85
Kansas	40	44	3,280	546	1,714	286	630	78	84	12	60	45	40	243	124	64	70	67	70	61	63	74	74
Kentucky	55	43	5,070	169	3,049	81	1,218	568	434	31	73	49	41	150	71	75	75	80	86	75	85	87	90
Tennessee	53	26	4,250	95	1,426	33	2,002	610	460	20	63	46	23	180	84	74	64	80	79	75	79	86	87
Alabama	59	41	1,098	18	673	11	810	859	779	41	53	61	55	176	154	78	72	76	75	71	69	82	81
Mississippi	57	26	216	.....	128	.....	375	335	264	22	56	66	42	190	94	78	63	77	69	70	70	80	75
Louisiana	56	40	37	.....	32	.....	180	207	175	35	60	71	60	48	52	78	72	74	72	72	67	80	71
Texas	52	41	264	15	255	14	1,920	1,667	1,700	34	68	65	46	390	313	72	68	71	60	68	65	76	68
Oklahoma	51	49	1,140	38	999	33	2,070	1,560	1,290	43	59	45	35	197	103	68	59	63	48	57	45	75	66
Arkansas	51	59	2,400	520	3,436	745	2,040	1,260	1,110	30	65	53	22	100	40	76	64	75	73	68	80	81	85
Montana	66	58	610	115	677	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	70	9	8	.....	70	76	75	78	85	78	83
Wyoming	69	80	45	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	85	90	93	91	96
Colorado	64	78	4,250	1,034	3,249	867	1,160	664	792	88	92	72	80	519	385	79	93	86	76	87	91	87	88
New Mexico	59	85	750	158	1,210	263	98	176	172	75	90	59	65	18	52	79	92	80	70	85	85	86	82
Arizona	67	65	77	9	94	10	128	85	78	60	84	73	80	18	18	84	90	83	76	88	86	87	86
Utah	75	90	1,085	198	964	193	885	714	800	100	93	73	87	98	86	87	94	92	92	91	93	92	94
Nevada	63	71	35	1	50	.....	6	8	6	55	97	62	70	4	6	90	95	91	85	90	93	92	93
Idaho	69	90	3,900	975	4,761	1,349	244	288	282	94	95	73	85	72	54	81	95	85	89	85	94	88	91
Washington	80	88	25,678	7,104	30,668	8,996	1,125	1,171	1,162	83	93	79	83	1,708	1,809	86	90	85	85	81	88	84	88
Oregon	75	85	6,300	1,260	7,253	1,692	300	314	304	76	96	76	80	1,260	880	90	95	88	90	83	90	86	94
California	77	83	7,656	1,200	7,062	1,531	17,500	16,198	16,008	92	92	80	83	5,205	4,640	87	83	87	90	87	89	90	95
United States	56.2	63.6	201,252	30,955	189,787	33,390	56,705	47,272	45,381	61.0	82.8	64.6	64.0	18,661	14,561	83.1	82.2	77.9	80.9	79.6	75.2	80.9	80.9

[1] Production compared with a full crop.

Canadian Crop Report.

Preliminary estimates of fall and spring wheat in Canada indicate a yield of 470,328,000 bushels compared with 399,786,000 bushels last year, and 382,514,000 bushels last month, according to a telegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture on September 11 from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa.

Rye production is estimated at 28,159,000 bushels compared with 32,373,000 bushels last year and 27,819,000 bushels last month. Barley production is estimated at 80,048,000 bushels compared with 71,865,000 bushels last year. The oat crop is estimated at 535,124,000 bushels compared with 491,239,000 bushels last year. The flaxseed crop is estimated at 6,977,000 bushels compared with 5,008,500 bushels last year.

Preliminary Report on the Almond Crop of Sicily.

The almond crop of Sicily will be somewhat less than one-half the normal, due to frosts in the early spring. Estimates place the present crop at 75,000 to 85,000 bales, of a very good quality.

The Avolas at Syracuse, the best of the Sicilian crop, usually yield 60,000 bales, but will be short 20,000 bales, with no carry over from last year. In the Aetnas and Palma Girgentis the damage is greater, the crop being between one-third and one-half normal, but with a heavy carry over of 80,000 to 100,000 bales. The carry over is in the hands of both farmers and speculators. Further information in regard to the almond crop of Sicily may be obtained by application to the Foreign Section, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1923, with Comparisons—Continued.

State.	Flaxseed.				Rice.				Grain sorghum.				Peanuts.				Beans.				Sorgo (for sirup).			
	Condition Sept. 1.		Production.		Condition Sept. 1.		Production.		Condition Sept. 1.		Production.		Condition Sept. 1.		Production.		Condition Sept. 1.		Production.		Condition Sept. 1.		Production.	
	10-yr. aver.	1923.	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923, forecast from condition.	10-yr. aver.	1923.	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923, forecast from condition.	10-yr. aver.	1923.	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923, forecast from condition.	10-yr. aver.	1923.	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923, forecast from condition.	10-yr. aver.	1923.	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923, forecast from condition.	10-yr. aver.	1923.	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923, forecast from condition.
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 gals.*	*1,000 gals.*
New York																	75	80	1,302	1,442				
Virginia													81	93	78,000	135,566					88	86	1,222	1,094
West Virginia																					90	91	840	786
North Carolina													79	84	113,665	139,751					86	86	2,940	2,649
South Carolina					79	83	208	207					83	80	27,360	32,832					83	80	1,743	1,696
Georgia					82	69	72	68					85	69	96,320	83,904					85	80	2,490	2,228
Florida					86	87	75	72					91	80	44,928	49,920					88	80	130	118
Ohio																					86	87	248	331
Indiana																					82	88	935	987
Illinois																					77	84	648	771
Michigan																	74	79	4,809	6,506	81	75		
Wisconsin	85	85	52	99													85	79	76	144	87	85	120	136
Minnesota	82	85	3,200	5,318																	88	85	150	187
Iowa	83	82	80	76							144	333									89	89	630	617
Missouri	75	78							78	82	300										75	80	1,920	1,830
North Dakota	70	73	5,462	9,259																				
South Dakota	79	87	1,834	3,147																				
Nebraska	83	96	24	36					82	95	342	593									81	95	166	175
Kansas	72	82	120	152					73	65	20,260	22,509									78	68	252	182
Kentucky																					83	88	3,984	4,250
Tennessee													79	87	9,100	11,066					83	82	2,940	2,847
Alabama													81	67	112,750	78,015					81	70	5,994	4,469
Mississippi					79	64	19	22					83	80	12,150	10,744					80	69	3,696	3,015
Louisiana					85	87	19,980	15,896					84	79	10,800	9,132					82	76	100	93
Texas					84	86	5,959	5,143	77	66	39,400	42,434	77	62	96,320	81,766					77	60	2,415	1,997
Oklahoma									70	50	19,575	19,721	72	60	10,540	9,792					71	46	1,122	711
Arkansas					88	80	7,392	5,544					81	82	11,574	12,546					77	73	1,792	1,880
Montana	58	83	889	1,312																				
Wyoming	84	85	7	8																				
Colorado									84	97	3,705	6,600					83	91	405	1,470				
New Mexico									78	75	1,595	3,306					77	75	135	293	78	75	55	68
Arizona									90	95	900	1,933					86	90	24	59				
Idaho																	86	92	364	621				
California					92	83	8,230	5,665	89	91	4,160	3,904					81	79	4,778	4,370				
United States	70.2	79.0	11,668	19,407	86.2	82.9	41,965	32,617	74.6	64.6	90,381	101,333	81.4	76.6	623,507	655,034	75.8	80.6	11,893	14,905	80.8	76.6	36,532	33,177

Estimated Condition of Certain Crops in Florida and California, September 1.

[100=normal condition.]

Crop.	Florida.					California.				
	Sept. 1—				Aug. 1, 1923.	Sept. 1—				Aug. 1, 1923.
	1920	1921	1922	1923		1920	1921	1922	1923	
Oranges	92	85	89	94	94	82	85	57	94	92
Lemons						83	86	52	85	83
Limes	82	81	84	88	90					
Grapefruit	79	85	86	88	91					
Peaches	[1] 72	[1] 60	[1] 60		[1] 60	86	72	98	92	92
Peaches, quality	75	78	75		78					
Pears	[1] 25	[1] 40	[1] 60		[1] 40	76	60	82	83	82
Pears, quality	74	85	83		80					
Watermelons [1]	150	110	200			90	95	94	95	86
Cantaloupes [1]	72	80	300			80	85	95	95	86
Apricots [1]						55	55	68	108	102
Prunes						74	73	80	63	63
Figs						98	83	89	98	97
Plums [1]						75	69	82	100	99
Olives						69	61	47	75	72
Almonds						61	60	79	80	78
Walnuts						82	68	94	90	89
Grapes:										
For wine						88	65	99	86	90
For raisins						85	60	96	81	88
For table						85	65	93	80	86
Lima beans						47	75	90		

[1] Production compared with a full crop.

Sugar Beets: Forecast of Production.

State.	Condition Sept. 1.		Production.	
	10-year average.	1923	1922 final estimate.	1923 forecast from September condition.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*
California	88	86	424,000	538,000
Colorado	90	95	1,466,000	1,890,000
Idaho	92	97	273,000	384,000
Nebraska	90	86	708,000	541,000
Utah	92	97	819,000	941,000
Michigan	85	83	692,000	897,000
Ohio	85	91	220,000	385,000
Wisconsin	88	85	67,000	129,000
Other States			519,000	827,000
United States	89.0	91.0	5,183,000	6,532,000

Total beet sugar production in the United States:

	Short tons.
1921, final estimate	1,020,000
1922, final estimate	675,000
1923, forecast from condition of beets September 1	835,000

An effort is being made by a realty company to develop approximately 1,300 acres of muck land in the vicinity of Pennville, Allegan County, Mich., for growing celery, onions, and other truck crops.

Relative Seasonal Apple Production.

About 10% of the commercial crop of apples is produced in the summer varieties, 27% in the varieties of fall and early winter, and 63% in the winter varieties. These percentages indicate the usual seasonal apportionment of the crop, and it happens that the commerical apple crop of this year nearly conforms to the usual.

Among the States in which the production of summer varieties usually is large relative to the total commercial crop in the State Delaware leads with 44%, followed in order by Minnesota with 41%, New Jersey 29%, Wisconsin 28%, Iowa 27%, and Tennessee 26%.

The fall and early winter commercial crop is relatively large, with 70% in Montana, 46% in Wisconsin, 40% each in Minnesota, Texas, and New Mexico, 38% in Idaho, 37% in Colorado, 36% in Utah, and 35% each in Georgia, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

States that are strong in the winter varieties of commercial apples are Virginia, where the fraction is 90%, New Hampshire 75%, Arkansas and Oregon each 74%, New York 68%, Nebraska 67%, and Kansas 66%.

The accompanying table presents details for all States.

Percentage of Commercial Apple Crop Produced for Seasonal Consumption.

State.	In a usual year.			In prospect July 25, 1923.		
	Summer.	Fall and early winter.	Winter.	Summer.	Fall and early winter.	Winter.
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Maine	13	24	63	13	27	60
New Hampshire	8	17	75	11	26	63
Vermont	15	30	55	12	29	59
Massachusetts	14	28	58	11	31	58
Rhode Island	15	24	61	19	23	58
Connecticut	11	28	61	10	27	63
New York	9	23	68	7	21	72
New Jersey	29	28	43	31	30	39
Pennsylvania	17	33	50	15	35	50
Delaware	44	19	37	43	18	39
Maryland	15	28	57	16	26	58
Virginia	3	7	90	3	7	90
West Virginia	14	25	61	20	25	55
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	3	35	62	2	34	64
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	18	22	60	17	23	60
Indiana	16	29	55	16	28	56
Illinois	20	30	50	19	32	49
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	28	46	26	27	49	24
Minnesota	41	40	19	42	39	19
Iowa	27	33	40	24	38	38
Missouri	10	35	55	10	35	55
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	12	21	67	8	19	73
Kansas	8	26	66	7	23	70
Kentucky	21	31	48	18	29	53
Tennessee	26	34	40	28	36	36
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	15	40	45	15	52	33
Oklahoma	15	35	50	13	25	62
Arkansas	5	21	74	2	22	76
Montana	6	70	24	6	73	21
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	5	37	58	5	36	59
New Mexico	10	40	50	8	42	50
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	8	36	56	10	34	56
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	4	38	58	4	36	60
Washington	4	34	62	4	35	61
Oregon	5	21	74	5	22	73
California	22	26	52	25	28	47
United States	10	27	63	9.2	27.9	62.9

Production Forecasts for Late Onions and Cabbage.

A revised estimate of the acreage and revised forecast of the production of late onions has been made for the date of September 1. Great deterioration of the crop during August reduced the forecast of production for that month by more than a million bushels.

The first forecast of the production of late cabbage made this season is shown in the table. It is 531,500 tons, and compares with 636,600 tons for the large crop of 1922 and 340,800 tons for the short crop of 1921.

The forecasts of production are subject to revision and are not estimates. These will be made later.

Estimated Acreage and Forecast of Production.

LATE ONIONS. (REVISED.)

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production (000 omitted).		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	Indicated, 1923.	1921	1922	Forecast for 1923.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
Calif.	7,750	6,520	6,700	225	250	300	1,744	1,630	2,010
Colo.	1,300	1,900	2,660	300	280	324	390	532	862
Idaho	140	300	420	470	460	450	66	138	189
Ill.	1,040	1,250	500	210	300	275	218	375	138
Ind.	4,180	5,180	6,000	265	413	260	1,108	2,139	1,560
Mass.	4,500	4,560	3,360	280	275	300	1,260	1,254	1,008
Mich.	1,350	1,730	1,780	225	511	228	304	884	406
Minn.	1,430	1,470	980	200	350	285	286	514	279
N. Y.	7,280	8,290	7,870	300	270	378	2,184	2,238	2,975
Ohio	5,080	5,680	5,700	225	400	240	1,143	2,272	1,368
Oreg.	870	880	600	300	300	340	261	264	204
Pa.	340	350	280	270	380	300	92	133	84
Utah	120	250	400	440	400	400	53	100	160
Wis.	1,010	1,030	850	300	350	356	303	360	303
Total, late	36,390	39,390	38,100	259	326	303	9,412	12,833	11,546
Previously reported, total intermediate	8,020	9,310	9,180	265	278	266	2,122	2,585	2,441
Total late and intermediate	44,410	48,700	47,280	260	317	296	11,534	15,418	13,987

LATE CABBAGE.

State.	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	Indicated, 1923.	1921	1922	Forecast for 1923.
				Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons.*[1]	*Tons.*[1]	*Tons.*[1]
Colo.	4,000	5,240	5,270	11.7	12.0	11.0	46,809	62,900	58,000
Ind.	1,090	1,340	1,300	6.0	7.0	8.4	6,500	9,400	10,900
Mich.	1,720	3,610	3,320	6.5	11.0	10.0	11,200	39,700	33,200
Minn.	2,690	3,840	3,260	5.0	9.0	7.7	13,400	34,600	25,100
N. Y.	22,900	24,900	23,500	6.5	9.0	8.4	148,800	224,100	197,400
Ohio	2,040	2,330	2,670	6.0	8.0	9.4	12,200	18,600	25,100
Oreg.	780	900	860	9.5	7.0	10.0	7,400	6,300	8,600
Pa.	2,720	2,800	2,750	6.0	7.0	6.4	16,300	19,600	17,600
Va., S. W.	2,500	4,160	2,620	6.0	9.0	8.9	15,000	37,400	23,390
Wis.	10,540	16,730	13,230	6.0	11.0	10.0	63,200	184,000	132,300
Total, late	50,980	65,850	58,780	6.7	9.7	9.0	340,800	636,600	531,500
Previously reported: Total, early	33,010	47,940	22,750	6.1	6.1	6.9	201,700	292,500	156,500
Total, intermediate	19,590	22,940	21,240	6.8	8.2	7.9	132,700	187,500	167,200
Total, late, early, and intermediate	103,580	136,730	102,770	6.5	8.2	8.3	675,200	1,116,600	855,200

[1] No figures omitted.

Colorado Mountain Head Lettuce.

The 1923 commercial head lettuce acreage in Colorado shows an increase of about 1,375 acres over the 1922 acreage, largely in Granby, Routt, Eagle, and Gunnison Counties. Reports show that the acreages have decreased somewhat in Pitkin, Chaffee, and Custer Counties. While the crop in general is later than it was last season, a much larger production is expected. The season as a whole has been very favorable for the growing of the crop. The average condition is about 85% of normal, with an average stand of around 73%. The general movement has already begun and will reach the peak between September 10 and 20. Reported carlot shipments for the 1922 season were 812 cars, of which 309 cars moved during August and 387 cars during September.

Trend of Farm Prices.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 0.4% during August; in the past 10 years the price level decreased about 2.2% during August. On Sept. 1 the index figure of prices was about 22.1% higher than a year ago, 25.5% higher than two years ago, and 16.8% lower than the average of the past 10 years on Sept. 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—to producers of the United States decreased 0.2% from July 15 to Aug. 15; in the past 10 years prices increased in like period 0.5%. On Aug. 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 9.3% lower than a year ago, 10.1% lower than two years ago, and 28.0% lower than the average of the past 10 years on Aug. 15.

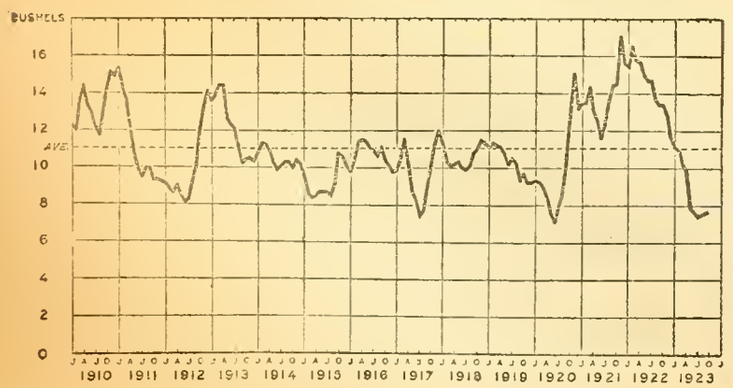
Farm Price Comparisons.

Prices Expressed as Per Cents of the Pre-War (1910-1914) Average Prices for the Corresponding Months.

Product.	1922								1923								
	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.
Wheat	135	128	117	114	101	103	111	117	121	116	118	120	122	117	109	99	101
Corn	92	91	90	91	86	88	99	112	120	119	123	123	128	126	125	123	118
Oats	92	92	89	87	82	88	99	101	107	106	107	103	111	107	102	94	95
Barley	87	89	85	87	77	78	86	87	96	86	91	91	94	94	91	94	86
Rye	121	120	107	101	88	86	92	93	101	98	99	96	100	90	80	78	78
Buckwheat	128	129	130	123	116	116	112	124	127	123	127	132	129	135	130	129	132
Flaxseed	131	135	133	124	111	112	130	136	138	138	147	155	165	145	144	126	120
Potatoes	150	150	139	129	109	101	105	96	95	98	95	108	117	110	112	138	148
Sweet potatoes	117	126	130	133	115	112	106	107	104	105	105	106	106	110	124	128	143
Apples	186	174	195	169	156	159	136	129	121	120	125	129	143	142	178	166	159
Hay	106	103	99	95	91	93	94	102	101	101	99	102	103	105	97	103	104
Cotton	126	147	161	163	182	179	211	220	199	212	223	229	213	202	206	185	208
Butter	140	143	143	141	136	140	144	148	154	156	161	163	163	164	163	156	158
Eggs	126	127	124	119	118	137	147	154	149	127	141	127	135	131	125	133	137
Chickens	169	172	171	161	155	158	162	162	160	163	167	165	166	169	166	163	164

	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.
Hogs	125	127	126	114	108	113	112	114	111	107	101	98	99	89	92	92	...
Beef cattle	104	107	108	103	102	103	102	101	109	109	106	105	105	107	107	104	...
Veal calves	110	113	111	111	115	116	114	112	119	124	118	115	117	113	119	116	...
Sheep	134	128	134	135	139	138	141	143	150	150	147	142	140	135	141	141	...
Lambs	161	157	157	166	167	183	179	185	185	182	177	165	170	170	174	176	...
Cows	111	111	111	107	107	106	103	106	114	113	113	114	113	113	115	112	...
Horses	62	61	62	61	60	59	58	58	58	59	59	59	61	60	60	55	...
Wool	163	187	186	178	183	188	193	204	191	191	199	218	234	237	219	208	...
Beans, dry	177	194	187	178	141	149	166	171	188	199	197	197	188	175	171	157	...
Cabbage	171	139	116	104	102	107	110	109	125	134	160	177	187	170	150	158	...
Onions	256	216	167	140	127	124	128	131	155	154	146	155	155	175	170	166	...
Clover seed	136	128	123	110	100	112	120	125	125	122	121	118	118	119	123	116	...
Timothy seed	78	71	65	62	67	72	72	80	82	76	74	73	69	73	81	74	...
Broom corn	81	97	88	128	179	206	243	291	223	250	230	242	222	260	221	203	...
Cottonseed	178	172	172	165	131	161	207	204	198	206	209	210	207	197	193	190	...
Bran	118	113	108	104	99	108	119	121	125	126	133	133	135	133	128	120	...
Cottonseed meal	157	158	160	153	145	149	167	171	167	169	167	166	163	163	158	156	...
Peanuts	80	81	86	90	96	78	104	111	128	133	140	142	145	140	135	137	...
Peaches	...	...	126	122	121	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	146	...
Pears	...	...	...	136	...	128	138	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...

The Corn-Hog Ratio Curve, 1910-1923.



Corn and Hog Ratios, 1910-1923.

Number of Bushels of Corn Required to Buy 100 Pounds of Live Hogs, Based on Averages of Farm Prices of Corn and of Hogs for the Month.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
Average, 1910-1922	*Bus.* 11.59	*Bus.* 11.60	*Bus.* 11.78	*Bus.* 11.50	*Bus.* 10.81	*Bus.* 10.35	*Bus.* 10.39	*Bus.* 10.48	*Bus.* 10.80	*Bus.* 11.55	*Bus.* 11.92	*Bus.* 11.63	*Bus.* 11.21
1910	12.2	12.0	13.6	14.4	13.3	12.9	12.2	11.7	13.0	14.2	15.1	14.9	13.3
1911	15.3	14.4	13.7	12.1	10.7	9.8	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.2	11.1
1912	9.1	8.8	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.1	8.3	9.1	10.1	12.0	13.2	14.1	9.9
1913	13.6	13.9	14.4	14.4	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.3	12.2
1914	10.8	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.3	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5
1915	9.5	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	9.2	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.2
1916	9.8	10.5	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.6	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.8	10.7
1917	9.9	10.5	11.5	10.3	8.8	8.3	7.4	7.7	9.0	10.1	11.2	12.0	9.7
1918	11.2	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.3	10.6
1919	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.2	19.5	10.2	9.3	9.7	9.2	9.2	10.3
1920	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.4	7.6	7.1	7.8	8.5	10.1	13.0	15.0	13.2	9.8
1921	13.5	13.5	14.3	13.0	12.5	11.0	13.1	14.8	14.0	15.9	16.0	15.2	14.0
1922	15.4	16.5	15.8	15.7	15.0	14.7	14.7	13.7	13.4	13.4	12.8	11.7	14.4
1923	11.1	10.9	10.2	9.8	8.8	7.9	7.5	7.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Condition of Bees and Honey Plants, and Yields of Honey, September 1.

State.	Yield to Sept. 1 of surplus honey per colony (spring count).			Per cent of total surplus honey usually produced by Sept. 1.	Condition of colonies, Sept. 1. (100=normal.)			Condition of fall honey plants, Sept. 1. (100=normal.)		
	Average, 1917-1921.	1922	1923		Average, 1917-1921.	1922	1923	Average, 1917-1921.	1922	1923
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Maine	32	30	39	82	93	95	95	86	90	91
New Hampshire	35	32	47	90	92	85	92	88	80	79
Vermont	47	45	55	96	96	97	101	87	90	82
Massachusetts	38	31	36	77	95	96	94	94	94	86
Rhode Island	36	50	43	97	99	99	90	101	105	87
Connecticut	44	35	45	85	96	90	92	95	90	77
New York	57	51	71	89	96	95	94	90	90	71
New Jersey	36	33	27	89	95	91	91	91	80	74
Pennsylvania	44	41	38	82	95	93	92	93	85	77
Delaware	15	20	10	85	93	100	80	87	100	68
Maryland	46	80	38	93	97	93	95	85	79	85
Virginia	35	30	34	90	92	90	94	78	83	88
West Virginia	33	28	30	89	95	92	92	87	81	85
North Carolina	29	24	26	90	92	88	92	85	81	85
South Carolina	24	19	36	80	89	95	89	85	80	91
Georgia	29	27	22	86	89	89	79	82	84	76
Florida	49	55	48	94	93	95	90	84	90	79
Ohio	44	45	30	90	93	86	89	79	80	81
Indiana	35	53	24	80	94	97	90	82	69	83
Illinois	31	65	38	77	87	96	65	67	68	74
Michigan	50	56	63	91	94	94	93	84	78	72
Wisconsin	48	65	66	94	94	94	91	75	77	68
Minnesota	57	54	50	86	95	91	92	80	61	71
Iowa	51	70	50	90	91	94	88	77	85	71
Missouri	29	60	15	79	86	94	81	73	75	71
North Dakota	27	.....	88	99	86	.....	91	70	.....	88
South Dakota	71	85	84	92	98	90	97	84	85	94
Nebraska	42	58	38	92	87	96	87	70	74	77
Kansas	28	45	26	87	92	93	86	62	63	64
Kentucky	32	40	24	80	89	98	80	81	88	90
Tennessee	25	15	25	84	87	85	89	80	78	87
Alabama	33	30	16	91	92	92	87	84	70	87
Mississippi	31	30	16	99	87	88	78	75	70	63
Louisiana	41	45	38	95	96	89	92	88	80	87
Texas	38	22	17	85	83	84	81	62	48	52
Oklahoma	30	40	16	86	88	85	66	70	62	38
Arkansas	26	35	15	84	81	90	78	73	70	66
Montana	83	60	106	91	97	90	99	78	69	103
Wyoming	83	65	70	88	94	88	93	86	82	78
Colorado	49	45	34	93	96	96	85	86	79	73
New Mexico	47	65	48	82	94	94	95	87	65	84
Arizona	58	42	37	94	98	91	91	86	86	84
Utah	80	50	55	93	94	90	92	86	79	88
Nevada	66	47	.....	.....	95	95	.....	79	65	.....
Idaho	68	65	39	97	93	96	81	88	90	84
Washington	55	75	54	92	93	98	91	86	85	82
Oregon	55	80	31	95	94	98	89	74	85	80
California	53	74	37	94	88	93	81	68	78	65
United States	41.7	50.0	34.9	87.1	90.4	95.1	85.9	77.4	76.8	73.8

Estimated Farm Price of Important Products, August 15, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.		Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.		Veal calves, per 100 lbs.		Sheep, per 100 lbs.		Lambs, per 100 lbs.		Wool (unwashed), per lb.		Milk cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Apples. Per bu.		Apples. Per bbl.		Peaches, per bu.		Pears, per bu.		Tomatoes, per bu.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	9.10	8.30	6.70	7.20	9.30	9.50	6.50	7.50	11.20	11.60	31	42	61.00	62.60	149	155	1.68	1.58	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.35	.....
New Hampshire	9.70	7.20	6.00	6.10	9.50	9.70	5.80	6.70	10.50	12.70	30	42	71.00	72.50	148	150	1.37	1.52	3.54	3.60	2.81	.....	1.50	.....	4.94	5.00
Vermont	9.20	7.20	4.30	4.90	8.20	9.20	4.40	4.70	8.90	9.70	31	40	67.00	61.60	135	145	1.32	.....	3.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.57	4.50
Massachusetts	9.60	8.10	5.50	5.00	9.60	10.20	6.00	5.70	10.70	11.70	.....	43	83.00	75.00	150	.....	1.20	1.88	3.23	.....	2.90	.....	1.58	.....	3.30	5.75
Rhode Island	10.50	8.00	7.00	6.10	10.80	11.50	6.00	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	83.00	.....	167	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	2.44	.....	2.42	.....	3.05	.....
Connecticut	10.00	8.00	6.40	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87.00	85.00	150	170	1.39	1.64	.....	.....	2.50	.....	2.00	.....	2.44	.....
New York	9.60	7.80	5.10	6.10	10.50	10.70	4.80	5.20	9.90	11.00	34	44	65.00	74.00	134	130	.65	1.31	2.15	2.71	1.30	2.62	1.10	1.81	2.00	3.10
New Jersey	9.50	9.10	6.60	6.50	12.00	12.00	9.50	6.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	80.00	99.00	150	138	.85	1.30	2.50	3.00	1.60	2.00	1.25	.....	1.00	2.00
Pennsylvania	9.60	8.00	7.00	7.50	9.70	10.20	5.30	6.00	9.70	10.50	35	41	61.00	67.00	130	120	1.00	.95	2.75	2.30	2.00	1.82	1.75	1.45	1.60	2.45
Delaware	10.00	9.00	7.00	7.70	9.50	13.30	5.00	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	65.00	.....	92	.....	.70	1.38	2.25	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.53	.....
Maryland	9.60	7.80	6.70	7.10	9.30	9.90	4.60	4.60	10.60	10.80	34	41	60.00	56.00	90	80	.85	1.10	2.45	4.25	1.60	1.57	1.70	1.50	.51	1.20
Virginia	9.50	7.80	6.10	6.50	7.20	8.10	4.40	5.20	9.60	10.30	35	41	43.00	43.00	88	85	.88	.95	.....	3.05	1.50	2.00	1.20	1.45	.60	1.45
West Virginia	8.90	8.10	6.00	7.00	7.50	9.20	4.70	5.60	8.30	10.00	36	41	46.00	47.00	101	98	1.00	1.00	2.55	3.10	1.80	2.40	1.90	3.00	1.00	1.80
North Carolina	9.90	8.90	4.90	5.20	6.00	6.20	5.60	6.40	7.60	8.60	28	33	42.50	42.00	108	105	1.00	1.00	2.70	3.00	1.50	2.10	1.50	1.80	1.17	1.70
South Carolina	9.00	8.10	4.10	4.00	6.40	5.80	7.00	8.40	8.60	9.10	.....	.....	40.00	42.00	90	92	1.00	1.31	.....	.....	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.33	1.50	1.50
Georgia	8.00	6.90	3.40	3.50	5.00	5.30	5.00	5.90	6.50	7.80	28	31	30.20	35.00	85	85	.94	1.00	2.25	3.50	1.46	1.53	1.30	1.46	1.09	1.70
Florida	8.00	6.30	4.20	4.40	6.50	6.10	4.20	6.00	5.50	6.30	25	.....	55.00	56.00	115	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.25	1.25	1.25	2.50	.....
Ohio	9.10	7.40	6.30	6.90	9.20	9.90	5.00	5.30	9.40	10.10	41	47	55.00	61.00	108	101	1.18	1.30	3.85	4.00	2.50	2.40	1.55	1.96	1.20	2.50
Indiana	9.00	7.40	6.20	6.40	8.10	9.10	4.40	4.20	9.00	9.80	32	37	47.00	50.60	89	82	.99	1.14	3.33	3.60	1.82	2.45	1.18	2.20	.83	1.13
Illinois	8.80	7.20	7.00	7.30	8.50	8.80	4.80	4.70	9.20	9.50	30	39	54.00	60.00	91	90	.85	1.10	2.65	4.25	1.50	2.69	1.40	2.25	.75	1.51
Michigan	9.10	7.20	6.00	6.20	9.10	10.10	5.40	5.60	10.10	11.20	35	40	56.00	58.00	110	110	.80	1.12	3.20	2.85	1.70	2.00	1.30	1.17	1.60	1.17
Wisconsin	8.50	6.50	4.50	4.60	8.20	8.40	4.40	4.70	9.40	9.70	30	38	56.00	63.00	116	108	1.10	1.24	4.70	3.46	.....	2.29	.....	.....	1.40	2.47
Minnesota	8.10	6.50	4.90	5.20	7.30	7.70	4.80	5.80	9.40	10.00	28	32	47.00	50.00	98	95	1.25	1.22	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.57	2.50
Iowa	8.60	6.60	7.20	7.50	8.30	8.20	5.20	5.60	9.80	10.00	31	39	60.50	63.00	98	100	.83	.96	2.62	2.50	1.93	3.40	2.07	3.12	1.06	2.20
Missouri	8.90	6.50	6.20	6.40	6.80	7.30	4.90	5.10	8.50	9.50	28	37	47.00	47.00	60	56	.80	1.00	1.95	3.00	1.15	1.90	1.15	1.70	.....	1.10
North Dakota	7.60	5.50	5.00	4.90	6.60	6.70	5.80	5.40	8.50	9.20	25	35	48.00	48.40	86	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10
South Dakota	7.70	6.20	5.90	6.00	7.50	8.10	4.50	6.00	9.90	10.50	32	34	58.50	56.00	72	70	1.68	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.88	3.90
Nebraska	7.70	6.30	6.90	7.00	7.40	7.90	5.70	7.00	9.70	10.50	26	29	58.00	59.00	79	72	1.00	2.00	.....	.....	1.85	3.00	1.25	2.80	1.00	2.20
Kansas	8.50	6.40	5.90	5.60	6.80	6.60	5.10	7.00	9.20	10.20	30	.....	50.00	52.10	61	60	1.20	1.50	.....	.....	1.35	.....	1.60	.....	1.15	1.84
Kentucky	9.00	6.90	5.60	5.40	7.00	7.30	4.40	4.30	9.20	9.40	30	36	41.00	40.50	73	70	.65	1.10	2.50	3.80	1.40	2.15	1.25	1.59	.75	1.30
Tennessee	8.70	6.70	4.20	4.70	4.70	5.60	4.30	4.70	8.00	8.80	27	85	30.00	33.90	83	78	.73	1.36	2.00	5.10	1.07	2.10	1.03	1.75	.85	1.27
Alabama	8.10	7.00	3.30	3.40	4.90	5.00	5.50	6.00	7.70	9.30	22	32	30.00	34.00	75	84	.86	1.46	5.00	3.50	1.15	1.31	1.10	1.25	1.25	1.45
Mississippi	7.50	6.20	3.00	3.10	4.00	4.60	4.00	4.20	6.00	7.00	24	20	34.00	30.80	75	72	1.25	1.50	6.00	4.70	1.50	2.00	1.50	1.30	1.50	1.40
Louisiana	6.50	7.30	4.40	4.80	4.90	5.40	4.80	.....	5.80	.....	15	24	40.60	42.00	75	66	1.50	.....	.....	.....	1.83	.....	1.80	.....	1.32	1.75
Texas	7.40	6.20	4.10	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.60	6.00	7.50	9.00	33	38	42.00	42.00	64	63	.....	1.64	.....	.....	1.95	1.84	1.40	1.88	1.50	2.11
Oklahoma	8.00	6.10	4.40	4.00	6.00	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00	40.00	55	45	1.15	1.17	.....	.....	1.15	1.44	1.35	2.50	1.25	3.30
Arkansas	7.20	5.90	3.50	3.20	5.00	5.40	3.80	3.30	5.30	6.80	22	26	32.00	28.00	63	56	1.00	1.17	3.25	2.84	1.20	1.59	1.50	1.54	.90	1.10
Montana	9.00	7.10	5.90	6.50	8.20	8.50	6.50	7.30	9.70	9.40	35	35	63.00	60.00	41	60	1.50	2.40	4.50	7.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	8.00	7.20	6.30	6.30	8.60	8.50	8.80	7.50	9.80	10.20	31	.....	68.00	50.00	55	50	.....	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	8.70	6.50	5.80	5.70	6.80	7.40	6.70	6.40	10.50	10.50	31	37	63.00	57.20	74	67	.75	1.76	2.25	5.28	1.40	2.85	1.15	.....	.....	3.70
New Mexico	8.50	6.90	6.00	5.00	7.50	.....	6.50	7.00	9.20	10.00	30	36	58.00	55.00	60	67	1.00	1.53	3.00	4.59	1.75	2.53	1.50	2.86	2.50	.....
Arizona	9.50	7.10	5.70	5.10	7.50	7.00	7.00	.....	10.50	10.70	.....	.....	85.00	90.00	70	.....	1.69	2.70	5.07	8.10	1.44	.....	1.44	3.00	2.27	2.60
Utah	8.80	6.80	5.20	5.40	8.90	9.00	5.60	6.60	9.70	9.50	28	37	69.00	73.70	97	98	1.32	1.26	3.96	3.78	2.00	1.63	2.00	.....	.65	2.90
Nevada	11.00	7.70	6.50	5.00	9.60	8.10	7.00	.....	11.00	10.00	32	.....	90.00	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....
Idaho	10.00	6.90	5.50	5.20	7.80	6.70	6.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	27	39	70.00	71.00	94	75	1.20	1.66	3.60	4.98	1.80	2.31	.....	.....	2.50	.....
Washington	10.80	7.80	4.90	5.10	7.10	7.60	4.80	6.30	7.20	9.40	24	30	58.50	65.90	95	97	1.05	1.12	3.15	3.36	1.50	1.98	1.20	.....	1.70	2.76
Oregon	11.00	8.20	6.00	5.20	8.50	8.50	6.00	6.00	8.50	9.80	32	37	62.00	61.60	75	95	1.00	.99	3.00	2.97	1.75	1.62	3.00	.....	2.00	3.30
California	11.00	8.30	6.20	6.00	8.00	8.30	7.00	7.70	10.00	10.80	35	30	80.00	80.00	98	96	1.40	1.31	4.20	3.93	1.25	1.13	1.50	1.56	.84	1.04
United States	8.54	6.85	5.51	5.60	7.67	8.00	5.98	6.22	9.39	9.96	31.6	37.0	52.67	55.45	85.59	77.64	100.4	121.4	308.2	3.33	143.7	171.8	147.1	168.3	102.0	165.2

Averages of Prices Received by Producers, August 15, 1923.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

Date.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	Sheep, per 100 lbs.	Lambs, per 100 lbs.	Wool, per pound.	Milk cows, per head.	Horses, per head.	Cabbages, per 100 lbs.	Onions, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Hay, per ton. Timothy.	Hay, per ton. Clover.	Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.	Clover seed, per bushel.	Timothy seed, per bushel.	Alfalfa seed, per bushel.	Cottonseed, per ton.	Broom corn, per ton.	Cowpeas, per bushel.	Kafir corn, per bushel.	Bran, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed meal, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed hulls, per ton.[1]	Peanuts, per pound.	Peaches, per bushel.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
1913, Aug. 15	7.79	5.91	7.53	4.32	5.50	15.8	54.78	141	2.15	1.05	2.11	.....	.....	.....	9.37	2.01	7.93	20.24	91	.....	.....	25.10	31.78	.....	4.9	1.26
1914, Aug. 15	8.11	6.47	8.08	4.87	6.26	18.7	60.72	135	1.74	1.38	2.54	13.09	12.09	8.38	8.76	2.43	6.81	20.16	91	.....	.....	27.24	32.34	.....	4.9	1.05
1915, Aug. 15	6.61	6.18	7.75	5.16	6.70	23.8	58.34	131	1.61	.86	2.67	12.39	10.87	8.28	7.94	2.56	8.30	20.14	83	1.74	.....	27.22	31.07	8.80	4.5	.85
1916, Aug. 15	8.61	6.51	8.59	6.22	8.15	29.0	61.32	131	2.26	1.34	4.59	11.74	9.93	9.80	9.12	2.36	9.33	35.22	120	1.41	0.72	26.53	35.05	14.90	4.6	1.15
1917, Aug. 15	14.24	8.17	10.56	9.33	12.08	54.8	72.53	132	2.19	1.55	7.29	14.11	12.76	15.28	10.53	3.23	8.69	56.61	308	2.65	2.43	43.16	49.25	19.94	7.2	1.43
1918, Aug. 15	16.89	9.71	12.22	10.99	14.20	57.4	84.06	131	2.96	1.65	6.11	18.98	17.18	18.22	15.20	3.87	9.88	61.34	232	2.41	1.77	39.63	55.60	23.74	7.9	1.79
1919, Aug. 15	19.30	9.82	13.43	9.06	12.91	52.2	94.72	125	3.73	2.26	4.30	23.89	21.58	20.72	24.33	4.58	11.34	66.23	124	3.10	1.77	49.98	71.72	18.44	8.1	2.00
1920, Aug. 15	13.59	8.56	11.64	7.54	10.84	28.3	90.50	124	3.28	1.76	4.17	24.35	22.82	20.43	19.97	4.44	16.03	43.22	142	4.23	1.50	56.6[illegible]	73.84	21.08	8.5	2.35
1921, Aug. 15	8.73	5.39	7.31	4.38	6.99	15.4	55.85	93	3.16	1.59	2.83	15.01	14.17	9.66	10.37	2.71	8.51	22.06	67	2.41	.58	26.25	40.74	13.72	3.9	2.16
1922, Aug. 15	8.54	5.51	7.67	5.98	9.39	31.6	52.67	86	2.12	1.57	4.09	13.61	12.66	10.54	9.88	2.20	7.74	32.44	122	1.66	.88	27.24	48.87	17.70	4.4	1.44
Sept. 15	8.23	5.44	8.10	5.70	9.43	31.6	52.79	84	1.72	1.27	3.22	13.44	12.54	11.15	8.85	2.28	8.00	25.37	175	1.57	.77	26.24	45.48	16.86	4.7	1.44
Oct. 15	8.33	5.48	8.17	5.93	10.06	32.2	52.86	81	1.55	1.19	3.36	13.70	12.51	11.87	9.66	2.48	7.94	31.79	193	1.54	.86	28.25	46.10	16.45	3.6	1.50
Nov. 15	7.78	5.29	7.92	6.02	10.30	33.2	51.62	79	1.46	1.24	3.71	13.93	12.67	12.70	10.18	2.49	8.50	40.18	217	1.61	.89	30.78	50.54	18.43	5.2	.....
Dec. 15	7.63	5.28	7.78	6.27	10.49	35.3	53.21	79	1.63	1.32	3.91	13.91	13.03	13.31	10.88	2.69	9.45	42.93	238	1.67	.89	31.58	52.70	18.62	5.0	.....
1923, Jan. 15	7.77	5.51	8.05	6.88	10.69	35.3	54.01	81	2.11	1.60	4.24	14.41	13.39	14.06	11.16	3.06	9.58	43.35	229	1.87	.89	32.53	52.79	19.01	5.9	.....
Feb. 15	7.65	5.55	8.37	6.83	10.83	35.3	54.15	85	2.42	1.73	4.42	14.46	13.35	14.02	11.52	2.98	9.96	45.16	256	1.98	.92	33.58	53.91	19.53	6.5	.....
Mar. 15	7.52	5.62	8.20	7.06	11.01	37.3	55.29	85	3.00	1.74	4.30	14.59	13.24	14.33	11.71	3.00	10.56	46.32	242	1.98	.99	35.48	53.37	19.52	6.7	.....
Apr. 15	7.45	5.78	7.78	7.20	10.69	39.2	56.14	86	3.62	1.96	4.32	14.64	13.47	14.09	11.48	2.99	10.44	47.60	254	2.08	1.08	35.86	52.79	20.48	7.1	.....
May 15	7.13	5.77	7.69	6.92	11.00	41.7	55.91	88	4.01	2.01	4.26	14.96	13.58	14.40	11.20	2.87	10.59	46.58	223	2.08	.96	36.44	52.35	20.52	7.1	.....
June 15	6.37	5.82	7.66	6.43	10.72	41.5	56.34	87	4.11	2.20	4.05	14.95	13.70	13.63	10.84	2.92	10.57	43.14	233	2.17	1.00	35.32	51.89	20.06	7.3	1.79
July 15	6.68	5.72	8.00	6.43	10.60	38.3	56.22	85	3.85	2.08	3.94	14.86	13.52	12.45	10.94	3.16	10.25	41.42	214	2.21	1.10	33.27	50.36	21.15	6.9	1.81
Aug. 15	6.85	5.60	8.00	6.22	9.96	37.0	55.45	78	3.20	1.85	3.62	14.68	13.51	12.01	10.46	2.63	10.38	37.47	195	2.08	1.02	31.31	49.64	21.00	6.7	1.72

[1] Price paid by farmers.

Estimated Farm Price of Important Products, August 15, 1922 and 1923—Continued.

State.	Beans (dry), per bushel.		Cottonseed, per ton.		Hay, per ton.								Clover seed, per bushel.				Timothy seed, per bushel.				Alfalfa seed, per bushel.				Bran, per ton.		Cottonseed meal, per ton.	
					Timothy.		Clover.		Alfalfa.		Prairie.		As sold.		As bought.		As sold.		As bought.		As sold.		As bought.		As bought.			
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	5.30	5.70			20.00	13.00	18.00	12.00							15.30	16.30			5.20	4.30					35.00	35.90	55.00	54.00
New Hampshire	6.67	4.80			21.00	21.10	18.00	18.50							17.00	16.50			4.00	4.60					30.00	35.00	56.00	53.00
Vermont	4.82	4.20			19.00	15.00	17.00	13.50							16.00	14.00			4.00	4.00				12.90	28.00	37.80	56.00	54.30
Massachusetts	5.63	4.80			24.00	24.40	21.00	19.80							17.00	17.10			4.50	4.60					29.00	35.00	55.00	54.70
Rhode Island	6.00	4.05			23.00		21.00												4.00						31.00	38.00	54.00	56.00
Connecticut	5.40	4.80			28.00	24.00	26.00								16.00				4.80				17.50		28.00		54.00	
New York	4.35	4.40			15.70	14.30	12.70	12.60	13.00	13.70					14.40	14.90			4.00	4.40			13.60	13.50	28.00	34.10	52.00	54.00
New Jersey	5.70	4.00			24.00	21.80	22.00	21.00	28.00						14.70	14.10		4.00	3.70	4.20			12.00	13.10	30.00	35.00	52.00	52.50
Pennsylvania	5.60	4.10			15.00	17.60	14.00	16.50	15.00	19.80			12.50	11.30	13.70	13.10	3.20	3.70	3.70	4.30	8.70		13.00	13.80	30.00	34.00	50.00	52.00
Delaware					17.70		15.60		19.00		8.00		12.00												30.00			
Maryland	4.75	4.40			17.00	21.00	16.20	18.00	19.80	20.00			11.50		13.80		3.50		3.70		12.00		12.00		32.00	38.80	54.00	55.00
Virginia	3.90	4.40			18.50	21.00	18.00	19.40	21.00	22.80			12.00	13.00	14.80	13.60	3.30	3.90	3.90	4.00			13.30	13.40	33.00	36.30	51.00	48.00
West Virginia	4.85	5.20			16.50	21.20	14.30	19.90	16.50	24.80			10.00	12.20	15.20	14.00	2.70	4.30	4.50	4.50			16.20	13.60	37.60	38.80	50.00	51.40
North Carolina	3.00	3.60	35.50	42.00	23.20	22.10	20.30	20.60	22.50		16.00		13.10	14.00	14.40	16.00	4.90	4.50	5.00	5.00	12.20		15.00		34.00	41.00	45.20	46.10
South Carolina			40.00	41.00		30.00				31.00															38.00	41.40	49.00	46.70
Georgia	2.49	2.10	34.00	41.10	23.30	29.00	20.00	27.30	23.50	25.00	15.60		12.00		14.60		6.00				12.50		14.50		35.00	40.00	46.70	46.20
Florida	2.00		45.00								26.00														40.00	40.00	50.00	48.00
Ohio	4.55	5.00			11.00	12.40	9.00	11.60	12.00	12.80			10.50	10.70	12.60	12.20	2.00	3.35	3.50	3.90	10.30	12.00	12.10	13.50	29.00	33.40	47.00	49.50
Indiana	4.99	4.40			11.00	13.60	10.00	13.00	11.00	14.70	7.00	7.80	8.70	9.90	10.50	12.00	2.60	2.70	3.50	3.80	9.50	12.10	12.70	13.70	27.00	31.40	52.00	52.00
Illinois	5.75	3.60			12.50	12.80	11.00	13.00	13.50	15.20	12.00	13.20	9.00	11.20	11.00	13.00	2.60	2.80	3.20	3.80	9.00		10.80	13.70	24.00	26.10	45.00	51.80
Michigan	4.80	3.00			12.00	12.10	10.50	11.00	12.50	11.20	7.50	7.50	10.40	9.10	14.20	13.20	2.90	3.10	3.80	3.80	11.60	11.60	14.50	14.10	27.80	34.00	50.00	57.30
Wisconsin	4.70	4.29			15.30	14.30	13.80	13.50	20.10	19.90	9.90	10.40	9.80	10.80	13.30	13.20	3.00	3.10	3.00	4.00		14.90	14.30	14.90	21.40	26.50	51.00	54.30
Minnesota	4.07	4.60			11.80	12.10	12.00	12.20	14.90	13.40	8.70	9.80	8.50	10.00	12.00	12.40	2.40	2.60	4.00	4.00	12.00	16.00		18.00	20.00	25.20		
Iowa	4.08	4.50			10.10	12.80	9.80	11.80	12.70	14.20	8.20	10.20	9.90	11.00	11.30	12.10	2.00	2.40	2.20	2.70	11.20	12.50	12.00	13.00	23.40	27.10	49.00	52.00
Missouri	4.15	5.00	45.00		11.00	12.20	11.10	12.30	12.80	13.40	7.70	10.00	10.50	11.50	12.70	13.50	2.90	3.10	3.50	4.00	11.00	11.00	11.60	12.70	23.50	27.50	50.10	52.50
North Dakota	4.00	4.80			10.00		10.00		11.00	15.50	8.00	8.50							3.50				14.00	14.80	20.00			
South Dakota	4.32	4.00			7.20	12.00	8.50		9.00	10.60	7.00	8.00			16.00		1.50	2.70			11.00	11.00		13.40	24.30	26.00		
Nebraska	3.85	4.10			9.00	10.40	8.00	10.70	9.40	9.60	7.20	9.00			11.90				3.70	4.70	9.00	11.00	10.00	12.70	23.00	27.00		
Kansas	5.00	4.20			8.30	12.20	8.50	11.40	8.00	10.50	5.60	8.00						2.70		3.10	7.80	9.60	8.60	10.70	18.70	24.00	48.00	50.00
Kentucky	4.00	4.40			14.20	18.00	13.40	16.30	14.20	16.00			10.00	10.50	14.70	13.60	3.20	3.80	4.50	4.20			15.00	12.90	29.00	33.00	46.50	48.00
Tennessee	3.90	4.10	34.00	40.00	18.00	19.50	17.00	18.50	18.50	19.20	12.00	13.50	12.30	11.70	14.60	14.90	5.00	4.30	4.20	4.80			13.20	13.90	31.00	36.20	45.00	46.40
Alabama	1.80	2.00	35.00	37.60	24.00	25.00	21.00	20.00	18.00	18.00	14.00	14.50			14.00								11.00		34.00	36.80	48.00	46.70
Mississippi	6.00		32.00	41.10	20.00		20.00		18.00		10.00	10.50									10.40		11.00		32.00	38.70	50.00	50.30
Louisiana	2.50		25.60	40.00			17.50	20.00	19.00	20.00	10.00														30.00	25.00	44.20	45.00
Texas	4.50	4.30	28.00	34.00		19.00		12.50																12.00	30.00	34.00	48.00	49.00
Oklahoma		5.00		30.00					11.00	13.00	7.00	9.00									8.00	10.10	9.50	12.20	23.00	26.30	59.00	49.50
Arkansas	4.50	4.50	32.00	40.00	16.20	19.20	15.90	17.00	17.00	20.20	8.00	13.00	9.00		12.70		3.50		6.00		10.00		11.20		27.00	33.50	50.50	50.70
Montana	3.60	3.90			10.00	11.00	10.00		7.70	10.00	6.70															28.30		
Wyoming	4.40	4.00			8.00				8.90	11.80	10.50	10.00									10.00	12.90	11.00		27.20	33.20		
Colorado	3.25	4.70			9.00	15.70	8.00		9.00	11.00	9.00	10.00	9.00		10.90				5.00		7.20	9.00	10.80	12.20	28.00	33.00	41.00	
New Mexico	4.00	5.70							12.00	14.50	10.00										8.20		12.00		37.00	38.60	56.00	55.00
Arizona	4.20	3.90							10.00	16.50											9.00				42.00	41.50		57.30
Utah	3.20	3.80			8.00	10.80	6.00	9.00	6.00	9.50	5.00	9.00									5.00				28.00	33.70		
Nevada					9.00				8.00	12.20	7.00															40.00		
Idaho	2.80	4.50			13.00	12.40	11.20	11.00	8.50	9.20			9.50	9.00	16.00		2.20		3.00		7.90	9.80	12.00		29.50	28.40		
Washington					15.00	14.00	12.50	11.30	11.50	12.00						16.20				4.90					34.00	30.00		
Oregon	4.80				13.00	13.20	13.00	10.50	12.00	11.20	8.50		12.00	9.00	15.00	12.40	6.00		7.00	4.00	12.00		15.00		33.00	27.50		
California	3.30	2.98							10.00	12.00												11.50		12.70	42.00	36.00	54.00	48.60
United States	4.09	3.62	32.44	37.47	13.61	14.68	12.66	13.51	10.54	12.01	7.76	8.97	9.88	10.46	13.20	13.41	2.20	2.63	3.56	3.61	7.74	10.38	10.38	12.05	27.24	31.31	48.87	49.64

Condition of Durum Wheat.

The condition of durum wheat, compared with the normal on September 1, averaged 61% in the four principal States in which it is produced. In Minnesota the condition was 72%, in North Dakota 54%, in South Dakota 76%, and in Montana 73%.

Australian Government to Make Advances on Wheat.

The Commonwealth Government of Australia has again decided to assist wheat growers by means of guaranteed prices, according to the Canadian Commercial Intelligence Journal for August 11 The assistance is to take the form of a guaranty to growers on the same basis as on the 1922–23 crop, namely, 3s. (73¢) per bushel at country stations plus 8d. (16¢) to cover freight and handling charges. These amounts, totaling 3s. 8d. (89¢) per bushel, will enable the farmers to carry on until sales are effected.

Referring to the guaranty, the Australian Prime Minister recently stated that it should be considered in the nature of an advance rather than a full reward for the wheat grower. It is stated by the Government that in the 1924–25 season the industry is expected to make its own financial arrangements.

Monthly Receipts of Hogs at 12 Markets, 1918–1923.

[Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Fort Worth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, Portland, Oreg., St. Joseph, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Sioux City.]

Month.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
January	2,968,000	4,206,000	3,588,000	3,172,000	2,817,000	3,529,000
February	3,134,000	3,192,000	2,266,000	2,760,000	2,333,000	3,017,000
March	3,183,000	2,604,000	2,677,000	2,218,000	2,157,000	3,331,000
April	2,674,000	2,543,000	1,954,000	2,097,000	1,874,000	2,823,000
May	2,360,000	2,747,000	2,863,000	2,210,000	2,467,000	3,050,000
June	2,108,000	2,792,000	2,496,000	2,483,000	2,648,000	2,942,000
July	2,271,000	2,237,000	1,963,000	1,886,000	2,071,000	.....
August	1,756,000	1,444,000	1,667,000	1,782,000	2,019,000	.....
September	1,544,000	1,506,000	1,404,000	1,627,000	1,850,000	.....
October	2,274,000	1,902,000	1,650,000	1,914,000	2,211,000	.....
November	3,032,000	2,448,000	2,451,000	2,409,000	2,740,000	.....
December	3,744,000	3,432,000	2,789,000	2,519,000	3,254,000	.....
Total for year	31,048,000	31,051,000	27,737,000	27,077,000	28,441,000	.....
Total for 6 months, January-June	16,427,000	18,084,000	15,844,000	14,940,000	14,293,000	18,692,000

Estimated Farm Price of Important Products, September 1, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Wheat, per bushel.		Corn, per bushel.		Oats, per bushel.		Barley, per bushel.		Rye, per bushel.		Buckwheat, per bushel.		Flaxseed, per bushel.		Potatoes, per bushel.		Sweet potatoes, per bushel.		Hay (loose), per ton.		Cotton, per pound.		Butter, per pound.		Eggs, per dozen.		Chickens, per pound.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts
Maine	.....	.....	95	126	60	65	100	115	.....	.....	115	130	.....	.....	65	100	.....	.....	16.20	13.80	.....	.....	43	48	38	45	26.2	27.0
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	183	.....	.....	26.00	21.20	.....	.....	44	50	46	51	25.7	27.0
Vermont	106	130	90	100	64	69	96	108	84	90	87	101	.....	.....	95	173	.....	.....	17.80	18.60	.....	.....	39	49	38	41	34.2	26.0
Massachusetts	.....	.....	82	110	57	60	.....	.....	.....	165	100	.....	.....	.....	114	167	.....	.....	26.50	22.00	.....	.....	43	54	50	60	28.4	31.0
Rhode Island	.....	.....	125	100	70	60	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	160	.....	.....	26.00	27.00	.....	.....	45	.....	50	49	34.3	32.0
Connecticut	.....	.....	84	119	62	66	.....	.....	161	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	185	.....	.....	25.60	21.40	.....	.....	47	47	46	48	29.3	31.7
New York	97	110	76	100	47	58	62	85	106	91	106	115	.....	.....	83	160	.....	.....	14.40	15.30	.....	.....	38	46	35	39	25.0	26.0
New Jersey	110	110	78	95	59	60	.....	.....	87	82	.....	125	.....	.....	64	157	113	210	17.90	22.40	.....	.....	42	52	42	41	27.5	29.4
Pennsylvania	94	95	67	98	44	50	54	65	76	80	71	87	.....	.....	80	180	110	150	12.70	18.80	.....	.....	39	46	30	32	23.1	25.0
Delaware	90	95	70	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	200	100	.....	15.00	20.00	.....	.....	30	35	27	28	22.0	20.0
Maryland	93	94	69	100	59	56	.....	60	101	96	.....	100	.....	.....	74	140	131	198	14.40	21.00	.....	.....	35	37	26	30	25.0	23.9
Virginia	104	103	84	109	58	63	79	80	95	102	98	95	.....	.....	117	125	100	130	14.30	19.10	19.4	24.4	30	35	25	28	24.0	25.0
West Virginia	122	109	88	107	58	65	.....	.....	92	100	74	94	.....	.....	110	117	160	165	17.30	17.30	.....	.....	30	34	25	27	22.2	22.0
North Carolina	124	122	96	123	65	68	.....	.....	114	126	81	100	.....	.....	103	130	100	140	20.50	19.50	21.1	24.8	34	36	28	29	20.4	22.0
South Carolina	165	140	94	126	68	70	.....	.....	216	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	160	107	130	18.40	18.70	21.6	23.6	37	39	28	31	23.7	25.9
Georgia	142	140	84	122	64	73	.....	.....	135	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	150	91	120	16.90	20.10	21.3	25.0	30	33	26	30	20.4	23.0
Florida	.....	.....	86	115	68	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	214	105	130	18.70	20.20	19.9	26.1	37	45	30	35	25.0	27.0
Ohio	99	93	69	87	40	44	57	60	73	72	91	101	.....	.....	122	141	154	140	11.00	12.20	.....	.....	33	41	24	27	19.9	20.0
Indiana	98	90	59	83	33	34	55	55	72	60	116	120	.....	.....	118	122	132	173	10.00	13.10	.....	.....	30	37	21	25	16.0	19.0
Illinois	93	90	55	80	30	33	53	54	77	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	114	153	141	11.80	13.10	.....	.....	34	38	20	24	18.6	19.0
Michigan	94	89	68	91	32	46	52	66	65	58	75	75	.....	.....	80	136	.....	.....	10.00	11.10	.....	.....	32	41	22	27	18.0	20.0
Wisconsin	96	98	59	80	29	39	52	59	60	59	80	80	207	220	83	103	.....	.....	12.70	14.00	.....	.....	35	43	21	24	16.7	18.4
Minnesota	93	97	49	69	22	29	38	43	53	52	70	.....	184	209	49	67	.....	.....	8.30	9.50	.....	.....	32	39	20	23	15.1	15.0
Iowa	83	86	49	75	25	31	44	49	68	60	95	73	205	210	93	101	168	200	9.70	11.10	.....	.....	32	39	18	23	16.4	17.0
Missouri	88	88	63	88	38	39	45	63	79	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	94	129	130	9.50	10.50	21.7	.....	27	34	18	21	16.6	18.1
North Dakota	81	87	57	58	18	25	33	37	49	46	.....	.....	191	203	58	68	.....	.....	6.00	5.00	.....	.....	29	38	17	18	13.5	13.2
South Dakota	75	81	40	66	19	27	30	37	47	47	71	.....	187	200	69	70	.....	.....	4.90	6.50	.....	.....	29	38	17	20	15.5	16.0
Nebraska	83	80	44	69	26	31	38	42	66	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	95	.....	.....	6.10	7.00	.....	.....	28	35	17	19	15.5	15.0
Kansas	85	87	49	77	33	45	38	43	66	70	.....	.....	169	200	103	110	118	128	6.80	7.70	.....	.....	29	36	16	21	14.7	15.8
Kentucky	110	105	85	103	57	63	70	73	105	96	100	107	.....	.....	136	139	137	140	13.80	15.50	.....	.....	26	30	20	23	18.2	18.0
Tennessee	118	111	83	107	50	57	82	93	123	113	117	110	.....	.....	120	133	93	130	15.80	17.30	21.1	26.2	24	28	19	23	16.2	17.0
Alabama	165	150	92	121	71	76	.....	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	170	100	116	14.16	17.60	21.0	26.0	34	35	23	26	19.0	21.0
Mississippi	160	100	84	106	59	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	180	95	115	12.80	14.00	20.1	25.0	32	35	25	26	20.1	21.0
Louisiana	.....	.....	83	103	63	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	140	114	120	13.60	13.00	20.6	23.5	34	41	28	29	21.2	22.0
Texas	97	89	74	96	40	46	44	50	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	203	114	155	10.00	13.80	21.5	23.2	29	33	19	21	16.3	15.0
Oklahoma	81	88	59	94	36	43	56	64	73	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	149	125	150	7.10	10.00	20.9	23.1	30	36	18	20	15.2	16.4
Arkansas	100	89	86	110	47	56	.....	.....	74	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	133	129	130	12.00	13.10	21.1	23.5	30	32	21	24	15.0	16.0
Montana	86	92	67	80	26	43	37	47	41	51	.....	.....	208	206	96	92	.....	.....	8.40	8.00	.....	.....	28	37	21	18	18.0	16.0
Wyoming	98	75	67	75	38	52	75	74	61	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	103	.....	.....	7.60	8.90	.....	.....	32	37	25	18	19.1	16.0
Colorado	80	75	42	71	40	52	50	50	52	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	106	.....	.....	8.30	9.00	.....	.....	31	40	27	26	20.2	19.1
New Mexico	138	110	80	122	66	85	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	250	160	280	16.00	17.50	.....	.....	42	42	25	29	16.3	18.0
Arizona	109	.....	138	140	78	86	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	186	150	250	13.20	16.60	.....	.....	41	40	32	39	24.2	28.0
Utah	75	90	85	.....	42	60	50	70	70	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	100	.....	.....	6.10	8.10	.....	.....	34	42	20	23	16.1	19.0
Nevada	148	150	.....	.....	74	96	120	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	10.00	12.00	.....	.....	40	44	38	36	30.0	24.0
Idaho	70	75	.....	100	50	54	59	70	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	80	.....	.....	7.70	9.10	.....	.....	37	46	23	24	16.5	18.0
Washington	87	85	107	109	51	50	65	65	129	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	70	.....	.....	14.20	11.10	.....	.....	44	45	26	28	19.6	19.0
Oregon	92	85	112	95	51	45	71	64	104	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	100	.....	.....	8.90	10.00	.....	.....	44	44	26	29	16.3	17.4
California	101	105	84	100	58	58	59	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	132	176	180	11.70	13.20	22.0	.....	42	46	27	34	23.7	26.0
United States	88.1	88.7	62.7	86.6	32.2	37.3	45.7	50.7	63.3	56.2	86.3	98.5	190.1	204.8	88.0	119.0	107.6	133.7	10.58	12.68	21.1	24.1	33.5	39.1	22.7	26.5	18.5	19.5

Averages of Prices Received by Producers, September 1, 1923.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

[Prices of articles quoted below are averages of reports of county crop reporters, weighted according to relative importance of county and State.]

Date.	Wheat, per bushel.	Corn, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Sweet potatoes per bushel.	Flaxseed, per bushel.	Apples, per bushel.	Hay, per ton.	Cotton, per pound.	Butter, per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.	Chickens, per pound.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Dols.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1913, Sept. 1	77.1	75.4	39.3	55.2	63.0	70.0	75.3	94.3	127.8	75.8	11.04	11.8	25.9	19.5	12.4
1914, Sept. 1	93.3	81.5	42.3	52.5	75.4	79.8	74.9	92.8	139.3	65.1	11.10	8.7	25.3	21.0	12.7
1915, Sept. 1	95.0	77.3	38.5	51.9	85.5	81.4	50.5	84.6	143.5	59.9	9.95	8.5	24.5	18.7	12.1
1916, Sept. 1	131.2	83.6	43.1	72.9	99.7	86.4	109.3	89.9	190.2	77.7	9.72	14.6	27.4	23.3	13.9
1917, Sept. 1	209.7	175.5	61.7	110.0	161.9	164.3	139.1	132.6	302.8	107.8	13.26	23.4	36.1	33.2	17.2
1918, Sept. 1	205.6	165.7	70.3	100.9	159.3	190.3	148.8	153.2	381.2	123.7	17.42	32.2	41.4	36.4	22.8
1919, Sept. 1	205.7	185.4	71.7	115.6	138.3	159.8	187.5	175.4	517.5	162.0	20.52	30.3	49.7	41.0	25.7
1920, Sept. 1	218.7	155.7	70.2	105.0	168.9	176.3	184.9	200.7	290.3	137.4	19.88	31.1	52.3	44.2	25.7
1921, Sept. 1	101.2	56.2	3 .1	47.0	89.9	114.4	168.6	135.6	164.8	163.6	11.70	12.6	36.6	30.4	20.9
1922, Sept. 1	88.1	62.7	32.2	45.7	63.3	86.3	88.0	107.6	190.1	109.8	10.58	21.1	33.5	22.7	18.5
Oct. 1	90.4	61.6	34.5	46.7	63.2	84.1	69.6	94.8	188.1	109.6	10.78	20.0	36.2	30.5	18.7
Nov. 1	97.8	62.9	38.2	51.6	67.2	80.3	62.8	80.7	210.7	98.5	10.96	22.4	38.5	37.6	18.5
Dec. 1	100.9	65.7	39.4	52.5	69.2	88.5	58.2	77.1	211.4	99.3	11.81	23.8	42.0	46.1	17.5
1923, Jan. 1	105.6	69.6	41.2	58.6	72.2	89.5	59.3	82.9	224.2	114.8	11.84	24.5	43.8	44.2	17.1
Feb. 1	103.7	70.7	41.8	55.0	71.2	87.5	64.7	87.3	235.6	124.0	12.12	25.9	42.3	33.5	17.8
Mar. 1	105.1	74.3	43.1	57.4	70.8	89.8	63.6	92.3	255.1	136.0	11.96	27.7	41.8	30.4	18.7
Apr. 1	106.9	76.3	43.9	58.6	69.4	95.4	73.6	98.6	268.0	147.1	12.40	28.4	41.4	21.8	19.0
May 1	109.8	83.0	45.7	60.7	72.1	94.5	81.3	103.8	291.0	161.0	12.69	26.9	40.3	22.5	19.6
June 1	106.6	85.0	44.9	60.9	66.3	102.2	76.6	105.8	255.2	173.9	12.95	25.6	38.5	21.8	19.9
July 1	95.1	86.5	42.5	55.7	58.2	102.4	83.1	114.0	241.7	182.1	11.69	26.2	37.3	20.9	19.7
Aug. 1	84.2	87.4	37.8	53.7	54.4	100.3	122.7	123.3	215.9	131.2	11.87	23.5	36.8	22.9	19.6
Sept. 1	88.7	86.6	37.3	50.7	56.2	98.5	119.0	133.7	204.8	111.4	12.08	24.1	39.1	26.5	19.5

Live Stock - Meats - Wool

Live-Stock Finishers Active Buyers.

Compared with their seeming reluctance earlier in the year, live-stock finishers were active buyers of stocker and feeder animals during the week ended September 8. Cattle, sheep, and lambs suitable for further development or for breeding purposes went to the country at a rate which indicated that producers have confidence in future live markets. Consequently a large proportion of the cattle receipts at most markets which consisted largely of western grass steers went back to the farms for further development.

Marketings of southwestern cattle have probably passed high tide for the season, but any let-up from that source is being more than bridged by expanded shipments from the Northwest. Not only are receipts of western grassers increasing but Canadians are arriving in liberal numbers at St. Paul and Chicago. From these grass offerings Corn Belt finishers are selecting an abundance of raw material which they will utilize for marketing not only pasture and roughage but also a liberal proportion of the nearly matured corn crop.

Demand for meaty qualitied steers shows expansion. Many have been bought recently at Kansas City, Chicago, and Omaha at $8 to $9.50 and above, most of these being destined for a 60 to 90 day turn on corn. Active buying of thin-fleshed steers, selling largely at $5.50 to $7, according to weight and quality, continues, and the competition exerted by finishers has been the most important factor in maintaining the price level of western grass steers in the face of almost general and in instances unusually sharp declines on native-fed offerings. Whether the activity with which cattle finishers have been making purchases recently points toward overproduction is problematical, of course, but to date figures do not indicate that an excessive supply of cattle has been returned to pastures and feed lots, especially when lighter average weights than a year ago are taken into consideration.

The demand for feeding lambs at least parallels and probably exceeds the active stocker and feeder cattle movement. Feeding lambs for several weeks have been bringing a premium over fat kinds at Chicago and receipts from Western States, now the chief source of supply, have not been sufficient at any time to bring top feeder prices below those of top fat lambs. Earlier in the year trimmed native lambs at Chicago were taken in lieu of western offerings which were not available. That condition still prevails at St. Paul where best native lambs in feeder flesh out of western ewes are going back to the country at $9.50 to $10. Sufficient western feeder lambs to go around have not been arriving recently at Chicago and during the week ending September 8 the trend of feeding lamb prices as contrasted with those of fat lambs was illustrated by the fact that best 62-lb. feeding lambs sold upward to $13.60 although best fat offerings stopped at $13.40. Many feeding lambs averaging 65 to 70 lbs. turned at $13 to $13.50 and some finishers took a chance on a change in attitude of the consuming public toward heavy lamb carcasses by paying upward to $12 for approximately 80-lb. offerings.

Insistence has marked the outlet for breeding ewes throughout the season, and the verve with which flockmasters have taken ewes capable of breeding and producing a fleece has only been equaled by their avidity for feeding lambs.

Relatively high prices of sheep and lambs suitable for further finish and breeding purposes has, like the recent increased fervor for feeding cattle, given rise to forecasts of over-production in the ovine world. Especially has the practice of some lamb finishers in paying a premium over fat kinds come in for considerable condemnation by many in the trade as an uneconomic method. Relatively high prices for sheep, lambs, and wool have been referred to as stimulants which are destined to produce more sheep and lambs than the market can readily absorb, thereby resulting in lower prices.

However, the movement of feeder sheep and lambs from market centers so far this year has been smaller than a year ago and at the moment nothing appears to make the position of feeding lambs an unusual risk. Recent warnings in regard to feeder prices above relatively healthy fat markets probably contain considerable merit and tend to make operations during the fed lamb season a speculative venture but the fact that 67 markets during July sent out nearly 7 per cent fewer feeding lambs and sheep than a year earlier and that during August twelve markets returned to seven Corn Belt States about 11,000 fewer lambs and sheep than a year earlier and 28,000 fewer than in August, 1921, is not highly suggestive of overproduction.

Buying on feeder account during the next few months will have considerable significance, however. Possibly the number of feeding lambs on the range will be in excess of a year earlier, for washy ranges will probably result in more thin and medium fleshed lambs than the trade anticipated earlier. Many of these medium lambs will be weighty no doubt and in view of the public's indifference for heavy dressed lamb any considerable buying of these by finishers at current prices will probably prove, as it has many times in the past, a risky undertaking. Although the wool market is quiet and considerably below the high time of the season, the undertone of that commodity is optimistic. The maintenance of present wool values will tend to make sheep and lamb production and finishing one of the most profitable practices in live-stock circles.

Most killing classes of fed cattle have been subjected to the sharpest price cut in weeks. Long-fed steers shared the reaction but due to scarcity the loss tendered these is regarded as temporary and largely attributable to Jewish holidays. On in-between grades of fed steers and yearlings which have lost $1 to $1.50 during the last two weeks, recovery of the previous price level will probably require a longer period. Western grass steers are competing so actively with "warmed-up" natives that marked price improvement of the latter is considered doubtful till the western run has spent its force. Still, fat cattle values are materially higher than during the same period a year ago. The public is eating more beef and commercial and industrial life is more active.

Increased receipts of hogs have put a damper on price advances. Outside buying has waned at least temporarily and best light hogs are topping only slightly above $9. Domestic and foreign consumption of pork products continue unusually heavy.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week September 3-8, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	70,594	20,220	50,374	150,426	34,981	115,445	94,343	49,256	45,087
Denver [1]	8,270	6,862	2,227	5,533	1,163	4,656	17,047	14,888	791
East St. Louis	38,497	20,571	14,786	85,637	46,740	38,798	16,923	8,479	10,003
Fort Worth	29,860	8,923	19,209	7,803	946	5,876	11,895	9,498	1,719
Indianapolis [1]	10,915	5,995	4,071	44,746	17,928	26,383	3,311	2,041	1,852
Kansas City	109,712	68,211	38,045	76,218	26,848	42,515	40,856	24,605	15,881
Oklahoma City	11,405	3,532	7,758	12,112	2,237	9,763	38	12	38
Omaha	46,637	23,317	22,611	52,518	14,132	38,222	105,931	71,857	32,072
St. Joseph [1]	17,807	6,984	9,715	30,712	9,164	20,349	15,293	4,655	10,427
St. Paul [1]	32,271	15,556	14,688	29,544	4,422	25,149	10,823	2,065	8,503
Sioux City [1]	18,527	12,361	5,725	38,668	14,582	23,684	2,897	2,045	1,059
Wichita [1]	11,133	8,783	2,405	13,545	1,816	11,360	15,258	15,024	375
Total	405,628	201,315	191,614	547,462	774,959	362,191	334,615	204,425	128,257
Total Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923	443,460	221,083	212,767	553,080	199,800	347,954	293,719	133,975	154,368
Total Sept. 4-9, 1923	341,905	176,441	151,814	373,447	107,196	267,300	209,739	79,895	120,798

[1] Week ending Friday, Sept. 7.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week September 3-8, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	(1)	(1)	197	$9.63	183	$8.52	242	$8.66	266	$8.19	261	$8.02
Tuesday	258	$8.75	205	9.40	191	8.86	234	8.72	268	8.16	248	8.11
Wednesday	260	8.63	204	9.08	190	8.72	227	8.52	268	7.97	247	8.02
Thursday	261	8.42	209	9.03	198	8.51	221	8.42	269	7.84	257	7.81
Friday	252	8.32	196	8.87	184	8.28	230	8.25	267	7.90	252	7.62
Saturday	259	8.32	208	9.04	177	8.34	236	8.43	270	8.01	233	7.81
Average:												
Sept. 3-8, 1923	258	8.53	204	9.14	187	8.55	235	8.54	268	8.01	253	7.93
Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923	256	8.48	206	9.30	193	8.10	227	8.53	267	7.99	254	7.86
Sept. 4-9, 1922	264	8.10	190	9.26	....	.....	217	8.31	279	7.14	244	7.74

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

[1] Holiday.

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of September 3–8, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.[2]		
	Sept. 3–8, 1923.	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Sept. 4–9, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Sept. 3–8, 1923.	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Sept. 4–9, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Sept. 3–8, 1923.	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Sept. 3–8, 1923.	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Sept. 4–9, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Sept. 3–8, 1923.	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Sept. 4–9, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Sept. 3–8, 1923.	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Sept. 4–9, 1922.
Cattle.																					
Slaughter cattle and calves:																					
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																					
Choice and prime	12.43	12.45	10.83	12.65	12.25	12.25	10.62	12.37	.....	.....	11.86	11.88	10.20	12.15	11.94	11.90	10.29	12.08	11.55	11.55	.....
Good	10.74	10.86	9.86	11.51	11.18	11.15	10.00	11.47	7.40	7.25	10.33	10.37	9.04	10.83	10.38	10.38	9.62	11.03	10.20	10.09	.....
Medium	8.74	9.10	8.65	9.82	9.18	9.18	8.58	9.51	6.02	5.88	8.76	8.84	7.67	9.16	8.66	8.75	8.50	9.52	8.45	8.25	7.41
Common	7.08	7.38	7.12	8.00	6.88	6.92	6.55	7.31	4.52	4.38	7.13	7.25	6.16	7.59	7.00	7.12	6.62	7.65	6.50	6.50	6.06
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																					
Choice and prime	12.05	12.10	10.62	12.74	12.00	12.00	10.56	12.49	8.62	.....	11.66	11.68	10.06	12.17	11.75	11.69	10.36	12.34	11.55	11.55	.....
Good	10.53	10.62	9.66	11.40	10.92	10.90	9.94	11.51	7.28	7.12	10.03	10.01	8.80	10.58	10.08	10.12	9.58	11.13	10.00	10.00	.....
Medium	8.61	8.88	8.54	9.64	8.92	8.92	8.58	9.42	5.78	5.62	8.49	8.51	7.29	8.51	8.38	8.50	8.32	9.44	8.00	8.00	7.41
Common	6.65	6.86	6.95	7.57	6.25	6.35	6.10	6.69	4.15	4.00	6.54	6.62	5.56	6.63	6.38	6.50	6.25	7.32	5.75	5.88	5.94
Canner and cutter	4.28	4.38	4.12	4.42	3.75	3.78	3.50	3.88	2.45	2.38	4.12	4.12	3.38	3.77	4.08	4.12	3.25	3.91	3.50	3.50	3.25
Light yearling steers and heifers—																					
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[4]	10.31	10.55	.....	.....	10.50	10.52	.....	.....	7.75	.....	9.92	9.97	.....	.....	9.80	9.78	.....	.....	9.50	9.62	.....
Heifers—																					
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.19	9.34	[5]7.00	8.08	8.38	8.55	[5]7.38	8.61	5.25	5.25	7.79	7.85	[5]6.70	7.53	8.36	8.38	[5]6.83	7.71	8.22	8.12	[5]6.12
Common and medium (all weights)	5.91	6.14			5.75	5.80			3.62	3.62	5.42	5.50			5.62	5.75			5.25	5.25	
Cows—																					
Good and choice	7.16	7.38	[5]5.86	6.85	6.22	6.35	[5]5.00	5.93	4.55	4.38	6.48	6.58	[5]4.80	5.87	6.80	7.00	[5]5.38	6.40	6.06	6.12	[5]5.12
Common and medium	4.22	4.46			4.08	4.22			3.08	3.00	4.28	4.32			4.40	4.50			3.75	3.75	
Canner and cutter	2.83	3.04	3.18	3.70	2.58	2.62	2.92	3.33	1.94	1.88	2.62	2.62	2.70	3.29	2.75	2.75	2.88	3.55	2.50	2.50	2.50
Bulls—																					
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)[4]	5.86	6.10	.....	.....	5.88	5.88	.....	.....	3.95	3.88	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	6.02	6.12	.....	.....	4.82	4.92	.....
Canner to medium (canner and bologna)[4]	3.83	4.10	.....	.....	3.68	3.75	.....	.....	2.58	2.50	3.50	3.50	.....	.....	3.78	3.88	.....	.....	3.28	3.48	.....
Calves—																					
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down)	9.94	10.08	[6]11.88	13.41	9.15	9.12	[6]9.28	10.74	5.88	5.88	7.78	8.20	[6]8.62	9.77	8.25	8.25	[6]9.35	9.51	7.90	8.18	[6]7.72
Medium to choice (190–260 lbs.)	8.84	9.15			6.95	7.10			5.65	5.50	7.15	7.50			7.25	7.25			7.02	7.00	
Medium to choice (260 lbs. up)	6.28	6.28	[7]5.97	7.02	6.50	6.85	[7]6.00	6.25	5.20	5.12	6.38	6.38	[7]5.78	7.16	6.25	6.25	[7]6.75	6.86	5.80	6.25	[7]5.31
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[4]	6.59	6.58	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	4.62	4.62	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	5.15	5.25	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[4]	4.53	4.78	.....	.....	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	2.90	2.75	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	4.62	4.62	.....	.....	3.62	3.70	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																					
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. up)[8]	7.42	7.24	6.75	7.74	6.50	6.50	6.44	7.07	4.58	4.50	7.18	7.25	6.94	7.92	7.50	7.50	6.96	7.94	6.52	6.25	5.88
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. down)[9]	6.41	6.38	5.90	6.51	6.00	6.00	5.38	5.94	4.58	4.50	6.42	6.50	6.15	6.33	6.31	6.25	6.38	6.62	5.90	5.62	5.25
Steers, inferior (all weights)[4]	4.12	4.12	.....	.....	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	2.70	2.62	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	4.12	4.12	.....	.....	3.65	3.25	.....
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.34	4.50	4.38	5.12	4.10	4.12	3.78	4.41	3.25	3.25	4.38	4.38	4.28	4.74	4.62	4.62	4.25	4.85	3.38	3.38	3.75
Calves, common-choice[10]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.38	4.38	6.00	6.12	6.19	6.54	6.25	6.25	6.56	6.53	5.25	5.25	.....
Hogs.																					
Top (highest price, not average)	9.75	9.70	9.75	16.85	9.85	9.80	9.85	17.35	9.65	9.35	9.40	9.25	9.00	16.50	9.35	9.10	9.10	16.25	9.00	9.15	9.15
Bulk of sales	8.44	8.44	8.10	10.51	9.22	9.38	9.45	11.70	8.99	8.70	8.64	8.61	8.47	10.86	8.29	8.16	7.58	9.98	7.90	7.81	7.75
Heavyweight (250–350 lbs.) medium-choice	8.64	8.65	8.53	10.82	8.67	8.75	9.15	11.14	9.10	8.72	8.56	8.62	8.15	10.47	8.52	8.45	7.98	10.28	8.29	8.21	8.08
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.) medium-choice	9.07	9.08	9.11	11.35	9.13	9.22	9.39	11.59	9.22	8.87	8.84	8.82	8.30	10.84	8.72	8.63	8.33	10.70	8.48	8.42	8.35
Lightweight (160–200 lbs.) common-choice	8.74	8.70	9.40	11.49	8.95	9.15	9.48	11.73	8.94	8.55	8.70	8.66	8.31	10.82	8.52	8.49	8.70	10.92	8.64	8.69	8.84
Light lights (130–160 lbs.) common-choice	8.54	8.57	8.86	11.07	8.59	8.90	9.33	11.52	7.65	7.24	8.02	8.44	8.21	[11]8.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.45	8.63	8.73
Packing hogs:																					
Smooth	7.63	7.51	6.97	9.54	7.41	7.36	6.77	9.08	6.25	6.08	6.98	6.98	6.91	9.11	7.63	7.63	6.60	9.33	7.31	7.33	6.85
Rough	7.19	7.12	6.48	9.12	7.12	7.09	6.33	8.60	5.38	5.12	6.41	6.59	6.59	8.39	7.34	7.27	6.23	8.93	6.92	6.83	6.35
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium-choice	7.88	8.15	7.98	10.35	7.98	8.19	8.69	10.50	6.08	5.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.23	7.40	.....
Feeder and stocker pigs (70–130 lbs.) common-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.23	6.65	8.03	10.04	.....	.....	6.16	6.96	8.52	10.25	6.25	6.00	7.50	9.50	6.52	6.33	8.38
Sheep and Lambs.																					
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																					
Lambs—																					
Light and handy weight (84 lbs. down), medium-prime	12.29	12.38	12.36	11.30	11.48	11.72	11.30	10.38	12.25	11.88	11.90	12.18	11.74	10.38	11.94	12.34	12.10	10.81	11.52	11.72	11.11
All weights, cull and common	9.72	9.80	9.78	8.58	8.75	8.80	8.12	6.68	9.50	9.25	9.22	9.38	8.78	7.28	9.52	9.75	9.88	8.30	9.00	9.10	8.50
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	9.41	10.00	9.61	8.50	8.98	9.18	8.62	[11]6.62	9.50	9.50	9.28	9.42	9.18	7.50	9.20	9.72	9.12	7.52	9.20	9.48	8.72
Wethers (2 years old and over), medium-prime	7.19	7.60	7.09	6.43	6.60	6.88	6.75	[11]5.19	7.14	7.26	6.62	7.05	7.06	5.90	6.70	7.20	6.92	6.16	6.80	6.88	5.88
Ewes, common-choice[4]	5.59	6.45	.....	.....	5.70	6.00	.....	.....	5.72	5.35	5.30	5.78	.....	.....	4.98	5.82	.....	.....	5.30	5.50	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[4]	2.41	2.82	.....	.....	2.42	2.50	.....	.....	2.92	2.70	2.40	2.50	.....	.....	2.25	2.60	.....	.....	2.40	2.25	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																					
Feeding lambs, medium-choice	12.39	12.50	12.12	10.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.66	9.71	11.97	12.03	11.35	9.91	.....	.....	.....

Note.—Classification of live stock changed July 2, 1923.

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[3] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Sept. 6–11, 1920, Sept. 5–10, 1921, and Sept. 4–9, 1922.
[4] No comparable grade in former classification.
[5] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.
[6] In old classification classed as light and medium weight.
[7] In old classification classed as heavy weight.
[8] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 and 750–1,000 pounds in former classification.
[9] In old classification classed as stocker steers, common to choice.
[10] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice, and common and medium, in former classification.
[11] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

Fresh-Meat Trade Draggy.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Despite the fact that it was a short week because of the holiday which occurred on Monday, wholesale trade in fresh meat fell far short of showing the life which the sellers desired and which might reasonably have been expected. Generally speaking, trade was draggy, both at Atlantic seaboard markets and at Chicago. As a rule supplies were normal, but in instances the limited demand in evidence made them appear excessive. There was no general trend of prices. In the main beef, veal, and pork were higher, with lamb and mutton sharply lower. Frozen stocks, whether foreign or domestic, were a drug on the market, buyers having too good an assortment of fresh meats from which to make selections.

Beef.—Choice steer beef was rather scarce at all markets, but despite that fact supplies were usually sufficient to meet the demand at prevailing prices. Common steer beef was also in light supply at most eastern points, and New York and Philadelphia showed $1 advance on that kind. Medium grade beef was in the majority. Under liberal supplies of grass-fed beef of medium and common grades, Chicago declined $1. The market for cow beef was very uneven. New York quoted advances of $1 to $2 on medium and common grades, whereas Chicago was $1 lower and Boston generally $2 lower for the week. Bulls were scarce at all points, most offerings consisting of common bolognas. Such bulls moved rather slowly at 25 to 50 cents higher prices. No kosher beef was slaughtered on Monday and because of the approaching Jewish holidays trade was rather quiet throughout the week. New York reported some advance on the better grades of chucks and plates. Kosher rounds and rumps, however, were draggy on virtually all markets.

Veal.—Supplies of veal were moderate at eastern markets and fairly liberal at Chicago. At the latter point offerings consisted largely of heavyweight grass calves. Trade showed some improvement and prices were steady to strong. New York showed advances of $1 to $2, even heavy sides and skinned veal joining in the upward movement.

Lamb.—Supplies of lamb were not excessive at any point, but the limited demand and weak tone which characterized the market a week earlier were again in evidence and prices turned rather sharply downward. Medium and common grades suffered most. Such kinds ranged from $1 to $4 lower, with good and choice selling $1 to $2 lower for the week. New York reported some lamb arriving in stale condition.

Mutton.—Both New York and Philadelphia reported rather marked increases in supplies of mutton, but offerings at Boston and Chicago were light. Trade was generally quiet, and prices followed those of lamb downward. New York broke from $3 to $5 per 100 lbs., Philadelphia was $4 lower on common grades, and Chicago was weak to $1 lower. New York had some frozen Argentine mutton, but no sales were reported.

Pork.—Relatively small quantities of pork were offered and this fact rather than any improvement in demand accounted for the strong market which prevailed at virtually all points. Trade was slow, but despite that fact sellers were able to advance prices anywhere from $1 to $4 per 100 lbs. Light and medium weight loins showed the greatest advance. Prices of shoulder cuts were rather uneven, slight advances on some being counterbalanced by similar declines on others.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of September 3-8, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Commodity.	Sept. 3-8, 1923.	Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Sept. 4-9, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	24.38	24.25	24.25	30.50
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	21.38	21.50	22.25	28.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 lbs. average	13.00	12.75	15.12	17.79
Bacon, No. 1, 6-8 lbs. average	31.25	31.50	34.50	39.92
Bacon, No. 2, 6-8 lbs. average	24.75	25.25	27.50	30.00
Bellies, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	13.12	13.12	15.75	18.17
Backs, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	11.00	10.88	13.38	14.29
Pure lard, tierces	14.62	13.50	12.88	16.09
Compound lard, tierces	13.62	13.12	12.12	13.58

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Sept. 6-11, 1920, Sept. 5-10, 1921, and Sept. 4-9, 1922.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of September 3-8, 1923, with comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Sept. 3-8, 1923.	Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Sept. 4-9, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]	Sept. 3-8, 1923.	Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Sept. 4-9, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	19.00	18.90	16.25	20.67	20.62	20.40	17.75	21.23
Good	18.00	17.60	15.50	19.17	19.00	18.60	16.50	18.44
Medium	16.25	15.70	13.94	16.31	15.25	15.30	14.00	15.83
Common	12.75	13.30	10.00	12.46	11.50	10.60	11.12	13.04
Cow—								
Good	13.50	13.50	11.50	13.71	13.50	13.50	12.50	[2] 12.00
Medium	12.00	12.40	9.69	11.94	11.69	10.80	10.50	12.00
Common	8.38	8.70	8.12	9.87	9.94	8.50	9.25	[2] 8.88
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	[3] 11.00
Common	7.88	8.15	6.38	8.22	8.25	7.85	7.38	8.88
Veal:								
Choice	20.50	20.50	19.62	22.92	23.00	22.80	20.50	25.54
Good	18.50	18.50	17.50	20.67	20.00	19.30	16.75	22.88
Medium	15.00	15.00	14.00	17.33	13.50	13.50	13.38	19.13
Common	10.00	10.00	11.00	13.88	11.00	10.40	11.00	15.96
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12-16 lbs. average	18.50	18.50	17.50	[2] 20.00	20.00	19.50	19.00	[2] 22.50
Loins:								
8-10 lbs. average	29.50	27.50	27.38	32.63	28.50	26.20	27.25	31.88
10-12 lbs. average	27.25	25.00	24.75	30.29	26.50	24.90	25.25	29.71
12-14 lbs. average	24.00	20.90	20.88	26.42	23.25	21.20	21.50	26.63
14-16 lbs. average	20.25	17.30	18.38	23.00	21.25	18.70	17.00	22.58
16 lbs and over	15.75	14.80	15.25	[2] 16.25	19.00	17.00	14.50	[2] 15.94
Shoulders:								
Skinned	12.75	11.65	13.75	17.63	12.00	13.00	15.50	17.88
Picnics—								
4-6 lbs. average	11.94	10.15	12.62	15.67	11.50	11.00	13.31	.....
6-8 lbs. average	10.12	9.65	11.44	14.69	10.50	9.50	.....	[4] 16.97
Butts:								
Boston style	16.38	14.40	17.31	22.35	14.88	13.80	17.88	21.71
Spareribs	9.06	8.10	8.12	[2] 8.68	10.00	9.50	11.50	[2] 9.75
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	28.00	28.50	25.75	24.71	28.12	30.00	27.00	25.67
Good	26.00	26.50	24.25	22.75	26.50	28.80	23.50	23.50
Medium	24.00	24.50	21.88	20.63	22.75	26.40	22.50	21.50
Common	21.25	21.30	16.50	17.00	18.75	23.20	19.29	17.60
Mutton:								
Good	21.00	21.10	14.50	13.08	17.88	21.20	14.25	13.96
Medium	18.25	18.20	11.00	10.83	15.00	17.20	12.50	12.46
Common	13.50	13.30	7.00	8.00	11.50	14.50	9.00	8.92

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Sept. 6-11, 1920, Sept. 5-10, 1921, and Sept. 4-9, 1922.
[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920, when prices were highest.
[3] Two-year average; does not include 1921, when prices were lowest.
[4] Two-year average.

Monthly Meat Supplies at Three Eastern Markets.

August 4-September 1, 1923—August 31-September 2, 1922.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses	15,386	14,347	41,902	38,361	13,047	13,635
Cows.....do	3,765	4,748	3,525	2,259	3,526	2,311
Bulls.....do	332	427	2,009	693	1,519	371
Veal.....do	4,646	4,318	51,292	42,492	7,863	7,700
Hogs.....do	.....	.....	10,404	149	.....	.....
Lambs.....do	51,016	58,636	82,670	92,678	23,857	29,649
Mutton.....do	1,803	1,838	17,155	23,049	3,752	6,263
Goats.....do	140	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Pork cuts.....pounds	994,882	865,387	4,361,132	3,847,067	1,689,322	1,194,663
Beef cuts.....do	41,383	.....	706,914	1,015,142	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses	8,405	6,849	48,059	47,783	10,027	9,386
Calves.....do	8,302	11,391	65,685	63,468	7,489	5,867
Hogs.....do	93,413	69,274	215,340	160,407	89,735	67,543
Sheep.....do	41,692	40,258	235,511	222,144	25,883	24,386
Goats.....do	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do	27	322	.....	420	654	686
Calves.....do	1,415	127	4,376	4,469	3,066	4,723
Hogs.....do	3,594	4,155	.....	15	499	619
Sheep.....do	28	.....	.....	1	8,801	11,040
Goats.....do	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week September 1-7, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Sept. 1-7, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Sept. 1-7, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Sept. 1-7, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	7,675	110.2	.....	.....	34,925	128.5
Denver	5,457	88.1	1,163	257.3	7,394	126.8
East St. Louis	10,978	227.3	965	236.5	4,741	423.7
Forth Worth	3,904	134.6	172	138.7	2,923	465.4
Indianapolis	2,471	242.7	171	26.9	139	47.6
Kansas City	48,545	206.0	11,591	.....	21,109	146.4
Oklahoma City	2,911	97.4	1,002	402.4	.....	.....
Omaha	20,483	129.3	.....	.....	67,736	142.3
St. Joseph	6,197	183.4	258	166.4	4,148	103.2
St. Paul	11,857	114.6	933	77.7	1,835	66.9
Sioux City	9,950	133.9	3	.....	1,343	33.3
Wichita	3,712	216.4	501	265.1	10,991	.....
Total	134,140	161.5	16,759	354.4	157,284	150.7
State destination:						
Arkansas	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	.....	263	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	1,698	191.6	824	.....	2,585	266.2
Connecticut	41	410.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Illinois	25,690	230.3	2,981	.....	31,915	226.7
Indiana	6,460	243.2	586	86.6	10,167	120.1
Iowa	35,048	147.2	5,893	418.8	35,586	145.8
Kansas	8,834	153.2	141	29.0	11,114	416.2
Kentucky	621	326.8	.....	.....	753	52.7
Maryland	78	63.4	.....	.....	105	30.1
Michigan	798	88.6	.....	.....	9,036	224.0
Minnesota	1,292	124.2	775	193.3	2,777	231.8
Missouri	19,242	195.6	1,064	322.4	27,944	163.2
Nebraska	22,735	162.5	3,882	.....	19,421	104.6
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,151	.....
New York	121	93.1	.....	.....	300	50.7
North Dakota	107	144.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	4,527	146.3	184	165.8	2,312	99.6
Oklahoma	1,226	48.6	.....	.....	174	54.5
Pennsylvania	2,107	68.4	.....	.....	129	38.3
South Dakota	1,387	188.7	.....	.....	578	12.2
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....
Texas	1,419	66.2	90	236.8	553	67.6
Utah	30	428.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	144	400.0	.....	.....	104	128.4
Wisconsin	271	107.5	.....	.....	392	21.2
Wyoming	70	67.3	76	271.4	39	.....
Total	134,140	161.5	16,759	354.4	157,284	150.7

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments This Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923, to Sept. 7, 1923	770,356	96,611	563,068
Same period one year ago	754,153	46,905	505,252
Same period two years ago	465,048	30,576	535,706
Same period three years ago	490,730	35,031	942,730
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods	135.2	257.6	84.3

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week September 4-8, 1923,[1] with Comparisons.

Weight range	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Sept. 4-8, 1923.	Week Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Week Sept. 5-9, 1922.	Week Sept. 4-8, 1923.	Week Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Week Sept. 5-9, 1922.	Week Sept. 4-8, 1923.	Week Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Week Sept. 5-9, 1922.	Week Sept. 4-8, 1923.	Week Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Week Sept. 5-9, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	1,013	574	1,061	18.7	10.5	24.0	1,124	1,074	1,106	$8.07	$8.10	$6.57
901-1,000 lbs	1,039	889	981	19.2	16.2	22.2	948	947	947	6.88	7.09	6.19
801-900 lbs	1,031	1,109	698	19.1	20.3	15.8	854	853	845	6.47	6.70	5.86
701-800 lbs	812	1,200	706	15.0	21.9	15.9	747	767	756	6.25	6.26	6.08
700 lbs. down	1,515	1,702	976	28.0	31.1	22.1	600	599	591	5.38	5.68	5.89
Total	5,410	5,473	4,422	100.0	100.0	100.0	835	794	860	6.72	6.64	6.20

[1] Monday, Sept. 3, holiday.

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week September 4-8, 1923,[1] with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Sept. 4-8, 1923.	Week Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Week Sept. 5-9, 1922.	Week Sept. 4-8, 1923.	Week Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Week Sept. 5-9, 1922.	Week Sept. 4-8, 1923.	Week Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Week Sept. 5-9, 1922.	Week Sept. 4-8, 1923.	Week Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Week Sept. 5-9, 1922.
Choice and prime	3,141	6,066	4,226	12.7	20.7	23.1	1,235	1,188	1,147	$12.24	$12.23	$10.65
Good	14,961	13,390	8,631	60.4	45.7	47.1	1,025	1,017	1,018	10.58	10.64	9.80
Medium	5,579	7,564	3,558	22.5	25.9	19.4	926	956	998	8.82	8.06	8.71
Common	1,089	2,263	1,913	4.4	7.7	10.4	907	911	953	6.75	7.00	7.06
Total	24,770	29,283	18,328	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,024	1,029	1,037	10.32	10.40	9.55

[1] Monday, Sept. 3, holiday.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending September 7 amounted to 806 bales, weighing 413,432 lbs., valued at $111,852. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 897 bales and 93 sacks, weighing 512,655 lbs., valued at $180,035.

Live Stock and Meat Situation, July, 1923.

The heavy slaughter of meat animals which was so much in evidence in June continued throughout the greater part of July. Although in the case of hogs the record established in June was not equaled, the number slaughtered under Federal inspection in July falling approximately 300,000 short of that of the preceding month, it exceeded by nearly 880,000 head the number slaughtered during July, 1922.

Cattle slaughter was approximately 28,000 head greater than a year ago and calf slaughter showed an increase of 49,000 over the corresponding month of 1922.

Sheep and lamb slaughter again fell short of that of a year ago, but the decrease was insignificant, amounting to only a little more than 2,000 head.

Because of variations in average weights of animals in the two years production of carcass meat did not in all cases parallel slaughter. For example, cattle averaged 43.28 lbs. lighter on the hoof this year than last and nearly 30 lbs. lighter on the hooks. As a result an increase of nearly 28,000 head in the number slaughtered this year produced 6,400,000 lbs. less carcass meat. Calves showed an increase of 5.2 lbs. in average live weight and nearly 4 lbs. in average dressed weight, resulting in an increased production of carcass veal amounting to 6,300,000 lbs.

Hogs slaughtered during July this year averaged 7.33 lbs lighter on the hoof and 6.13 lbs lighter on the hooks than a year ago. The number slaughtered, however, was so much greater that there was an increase of 136,700,000 lbs. in the amount of pork produced. Oddly enough, despite the decrease in both average live and dressed weights there was an increase of 1.04 pounds in the number of pounds of lard produced per 100 lbs. of live weight. This would seem to indicate that although the hogs are being marketed at somewhat lighter weights this year they are showing better quality and finish than a year ago.

The average live weight of sheep and lambs slaughtered was 2.67 lbs. greater than during July, 1922, and the average dressed weight 1.26 lbs. greater. As a result a somewhat smaller number of animals slaughtered produced 1,130,000 more pounds of carcass meat than was produced a year ago.

Prices of cattle and hogs averaged lower, whereas those of calves, sheep, and lambs were somewhat higher than during July, 1922. Considering average costs for slaughter, hogs averaged $3.09 and cattle 10 cents lower per 100 lbs. Calves, on the other hand, showed an advance of 75¢. and sheep and lambs 41¢ over similar prices for July last year.

Exports of dressed meat and meat products were generally heavier than during the corresponding month of 1922. Foreign trade in cured pork amounted to 67,640,000 lbs., an increase of 5,000,000 lbs. over last year. Similar movements of lard showed an increase of 2,000,000 lbs. Exports of oleo oil and stearin declined sharply, but those of tallow were more than doubled.

Statistical Report of the Live Stock and Meat Situation, July, 1923, with Comparisons.

	July.			January–July.		
	3-year average.[1]	1922	1923	3-year average.[1]	1922	1923
Cattle, Calves, Beef and Veal.						
Inspected slaughter:						
Cattle	645,834	697,303	724,896	4,514,327	4,598,207	4,977,529
Calves	332,085	329,445	378,513	2,423,215	2,444,312	2,649,591
Average live weight:						
Cattle ... pounds	986.80	985.46	942.18	1,001.80	[2] 1,002.38	[2] 963.43
Calves ... do	175.69	171.57	176.77	154.44	[2] 153.16	[2] 158.10
Average dressed weight:						
Cattle ... do	534.95	538.03	508.67	555.09	[2] 553.25	[2] 528.76
Calves ... do	100.12	97.62	101.58	89.45	[2] 86.80	[2] 91.97
Total dressed weight (carcass):						
Beef ... do	345,266,609	375,169,933	368,732,848	2,505,824,339	2,542,876,355	2,630,984,476
Veal ... do	33,258,298	32,160,421	38,449,351	215,516,129	210,968,532	242,064,908
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh beef ... do	67,804,000	31,593,000	34,385,000	115,429,000	[2] 50,151,000	[2] 64,584,000
Cured beef ... do	21,722,000	19,113,000	22,835,000	24,394,000	[2] 18,201,000	[2] 24,307,000
End of month:						
Fresh beef ... do	57,153,000	27,727,000	24,440,000	102,139,000	[2] 44,327,000	[2] 54,960,000
Cured beef ... do	20,250,000	19,303,000	21,651,000	23,671,000	[2] 18,629,000	[2] 23,908,000
Exports: [3]						
Fresh beef and veal ... do	2,353,478	213,570	285,299	31,795,705	1,975,950	2,160,373
Cured beef ... do	2,136,475	2,016,409	2,015,608	14,626,602	15,142,791	13,117,028
Canned beef ... do	1,899,999	272,794	174,455	9,076,829	1,562,761	1,231,532
Oleo oil and stearin [4] ... do	10,797,778	11,684,065	7,079,756	73,733,841	73,990,778	64,695,673
Tallow ... do	2,044,998	2,569,095	6,069,916	12,789,689	21,271,308	19,060,682
Imports:						
Fresh beef and veal ... do	2,759,189	3,576,189	1,653,342	18,945,678	14,103,026	7,967,039
Tallow ... do	716,209	850,576	.....	2,555,171	1,342,431	.....
Receipts, cattle and calves [5]	1,574,907	1,710,426	1,903,201	11,250,608	11,483,625	11,908,287
Stocker and feeder shipments [5]	187,844	223,245	223,178	1,703,659	1,834,460	1,680,234
Cattle on farms, Jan. 1	66,113,000	65,632,000	66,352,000	.....	.....	.....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Cattle, average cost for slaughter	[6] $7.04	$7.36	$7.26	[6] $7.07	[2] $6.85	[2] $7.31
Calves, average cost for slaughter	[6] $7.94	$7.85	$8.60	[6] $8.70	[2] $8.36	[2] $8.63
At Chicago—						
Cattle, good steers	$11.23	$9.46	$10.04	$10.58	[2] $8.73	[2] $9.85
Veal calves	$10.87	$8.90	$9.60	$11.06	[2] $8.43	[2] $9.59
At eastern markets—						
Beef carcasses, good grade	$18.54	$15.80	$17.32	$17.03	[2] $13.91	[2] $15.08
Veal carcasses, good grade	$19.30	$16.37	$16.96	$20.05	[2] $16.65	[2] $16.91
Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.						
Inspected slaughter hogs	2,856,237	3,104,322	3,983,435	24,195,177	24,627,378	30,992,931
Average live weight ... pounds	241.21	239.39	232.06	227.72	[2] 227.20	[2] 227.84
Average dressed weight ... do	182.87	183.26	177.13	172.81	[2] 174.61	[2] 175.84
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	522,657,546	568,898,050	705,585,842	4,201,588,534	4,299,936,939	5,450,515,101
Lard per 100 pounds, live weight ... do	[6] 16.13	16.04	17.08	[6] 16.28	[2] 16.74	[2] 17.10
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh pork ... do	160,393,000	128,962,000	217,074,000	134,326,000	[2] 93,621,000	[2] 168,130,000
Cured pork ... do	669,307,000	578,422,000	691,431,000	599,557,000	[2] 474,371,000	[2] 641,175,000
Lard ... do	183,957,000	154,254,000	123,896,000	116,702,000	[2] 90,025,000	[2] 74,942,000
End of month—						
Fresh pork ... do	143,047,000	117,903,000	194,441,000	145,202,000	[2] 103,150,000	[2] 185,582,000
Cured pork ... do	638,302,000	565,548,000	668,324,000	626,649,000	[2] 503,179,000	[2] 665,474,000
Lard ... do	176,368,000	143,084,000	141,279,000	133,827,000	[2] 103,674,000	[2] 88,152,000
Exports: [3]						
Fresh pork ... do	3,965,116	2,516,174	3,491,676	24,404,712	9,097,543	26,870,508
Cured pork ... do	61,549,910	62,495,563	67,640,417	452,018,575	381,065,083	484,796,633
Canned pork ... do	187,365	167,901	242,027	1,136,769	1,631,560	1,851,834
Sausage ... do	822,809	1,029,052	1,267,931	8,101,998	5,713,308	6,660,373
Lard ... do	67,330,427	68,246,324	70,290,517	436,429,654	441,123,379	634,856,247
Imports:						
Fresh pork ... do	21,175	17,733	46,623	515,341	478,075	686,651
Receipts of hogs [5]	2,839,289	2,979,913	4,180,908	25,398,940	24,860,923	31,952,115
Stocker and feeder shipments [5]	25,019	31,112	33,783	397,643	377,479	438,790
Hogs on farms, Jan. 1	57,758,000	57,834,000	63,424,000	.....	.....	.....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Average cost for slaughter	[6] $9.54	$10.00	$6.91	[6] $9.38	[2] $9.84	[2] $7.71
At Chicago—						
Live hogs, medium weight	$12.20	$10.59	$7.40	$11.52	[2] $10.12	[2] $7.89
At eastern markets—						
Fresh pork loins, 10–14 pounds	$23.01	$19.79	$17.20	$22.57	[2] $19.26	[2] $15.44
Shoulders, skinned	$16.60	$15.16	$10.64	$17.02	[2] $14.86	[2] $11.84
Picnics, 6–8 pounds	$16.09	$15.34	[7] $10.10	$15.76	[2] $14.26	[2] $10.35
Butts, Boston style	$18.81	$17.45	$12.38	$19.73	[2] $17.36	[2] $13.50
Bacon, breakfast	$33.18	$28.37	$22.91	$31.69	[2] $26.34	[2] $24.26
Hams, smoked, 10–12 pounds	$33.10	$29.87	$22.17	$30.43	[2] $28.99	[2] $21.25
Lard, tierces	$15.47	$13.05	$12.08	$16.09	[2] $12.45	[2] $12.48
Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.						
Inspected slaughter, sheep and lambs	1,024,146	964,109	961,791	6,431,749	6,170,817	6,643,261
Average live weight ... pounds	70.84	72.70	75.37	80.56	[2] 80.00	[2] 81.77
Average dressed weight ... do	34.43	35.30	36.56	38.47	[2] 38.23	[2] 39.27
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	35,235,161	34,033,048	35,163,079	246,802,732	234,909,426	260,861,746
Storage, fresh lamb and mutton:						
Beginning of month ... do	5,582,000	3,720,000	3,556,000	17,041,000	[2] 3,457,000	[2] 5,239,000
End of month ... do	4,119,000	3,308,000	2,946,000	13,593,000	[2] 3,009,000	[2] 5,013,000
Exports, fresh lamb and mutton [3] ... do	569,894	203,935	335,357	22,302,339	1,221,764	1,465,527
Imports, fresh lamb and mutton ... do	1,903,842	416,659	42,784	14,735,433	7,341,539	3,520,926
Receipts of sheep [5]	1,828,939	1,677,132	1,660,814	11,414,402	10,995,479	10,759,868
Stocker and feeder shipments [5]	222,481	203,709	187,783	1,154,734	1,132,041	1,056,974
Sheep on farms, January 1	37,601,000	36,327,000	37,209,000	.....	.....	.....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Average cost for slaughter	[6] $10.06	$11.58	$11.99	[6] $10.68	[2] $12.26	[2] $12.27
At Chicago—						
Lambs, 84 pounds down, medium-prime	$12.33	$12.88	$13.54	$13.53	[2] $13.07	[2] $13.93
Sheep, medium-choice	$6.48	$6.75	$5.84	$8.07	[2] $7.39	[2] $7.33
At eastern markets—						
Lamb carcasses, good grade	$26.80	$25.29	$26.12	$26.77	[2] $26.65	[2] $24.99
Mutton, good grade	$17.92	$17.22	$16.90	$17.71	[2] $17.38	[2] $15.42

[1] 1920, 1921, and 1922.
[2] Average, not total.
[3] Includes reexports.
[4] 1922 figure is for oleo stearin only; 1923 figure includes small quantity of lard stearin, formerly segregated.
[5] Public stockyards.
[6] Two-year average.
[7] Boston only.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Markets Unusually Steady.

Contrary to the expectations of a large majority of the trade, the butter markets did not become weak during the week ending September 8. Instead, the tone remained unusually steady at all points all week and prices up till late in the week remained practically unchanged. Furthermore, the factors influencing the market did not indicate a definite change in either direction. Production reports indicated that the make was holding steady, receipts at the four markets up to Thursday were practically the same as for the same period of the week before and trading stocks at the close were practically unchanged. There was no reason to believe that this consumptive demand had shown any material change. Therefore, with the factors of supply and demand which mold sentiment showing only slight and irregular changes, it was not hard to understand why there was no definite trend in the condition of the market either toward weakness or strength.

During the previous week, because of the approaching holiday, it was expected that some accumulation of stocks might take place and that as a result the new week might bring sluggish markets. Instead, New York and Philadelphia opened firm and active because buyers who operated closely were forced to lay in new supplies. At Chicago, where prices were relatively high and where stocks, particularly cars of centralized, had shown some accumulation, the market opened with trading rather sluggish, but this was as much the result of sentiment as of surplus stocks. Expecting easier conditions, buyers looked for cheaper offerings and in some cases found them where the seller, under the same impression, offered goods just a little more freely. It was only a day or so, however, until the market became firmer. The Boston market alone remained unsettled all week. The week closed with Chicago firm and the eastern markets slightly easier.

Despite the fact that no price declines and no apparent increase in production took place, it is hard for operators to gain the confidence necessary for further advances. It is hardly expected that production will show an increase from week to week, but a material increase compared with last year is generally looked for. Some contend that because this will check the demand for storage butter, a lower price level will be necessary, but others, and the number is growing, believe that the consumptive demand is large enough to absorb the fresh receipts and the stocks in storage at present on a higher level of prices. In other words, there is much uncertainty about the trend of prices during the immediate future and much depends on the developments of the next few weeks.

All markets report an improvement due to the cooler weather in producing sections and in the East it appears that a larger percentage of fine butter was partly responsible for the easier condition of the market. The relatively high prices on top scores at Chicago are evidence that there was no surplus of this class of goods there.

Offerings of Holland at 38¢ c. i. f., Danish at 38½ to 39¢ c. i. f., and Canadian at 36¢ c. i. f. were too high to encourage heavy imports and for that reason removed foreign butter from its position as an important factor of influence. Arrivals during the week at New York amounted to 1,000 boxes of Argentine, 500 casks of Danish, 450 casks of Holland, and 300 seventy-pound firkins of Irish dairy butter. Small quantities of French and Holland may arrive soon, but other than these no further importations of importance are expected in the near future.

Fractional Advances Make Irregular Cheese Markets.

Further fractional advances in Wisconsin on Monday were apparently responsible for the development of an irregular and, in one or two markets, an unsettled feeling during the week ending September 8. At Chicago, for example, where dealers generally felt that prices were already too high and where speculative demand had entirely disappeared, the slight advances seemed to weaken the market if anything, for buyers were not interested except for goods actually needed in meeting current demand even at prices close to Wisconsin Board quotations. This feeling on the part of the Chicago trade persisted despite the fact that it was known that there was a good clearance of stocks at country markets up in Wisconsin. The Philadelphia market responded to the advances in a somewhat similar manner. Reports from there indicato that dealers did not expect prices to go up, the result being that trading was paralyzed, particularly the early part of the week. The total week's business probably did not amount to more than 75% of the previous week's volume and was not over 50 per cent of the week before that. Quite a few cheese stored in July were offered at Philadelphia.

In contrast to what has been said, the impetus of continued higher replacement costs, both up-State and in Wisconsin, as well as a fairly active trade, caused the New York market to change from a steady to a fairly firm position during the week. There was little or no speculative buying, trading being confined largely to filling of regular consumptive needs. With the summer holiday season over, New York dealers are counting on current demand increasing. Since costs have been climbing, there has been quite a tendency to draw lower cost goods from storage. Heavy demand for Flats at New York and a real scarcity of Young Americas account for sharper advances on these styles than on others.

Cooler weather, rains, and favorable pasture conditions have caused an improvement in quality. Reports from New York State producing sections indicate a slight falling off in the make with no immediate prospects for any increase. This is not generally reported from Wisconsin.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

September 3-8, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tuesday	45	44½	46	45	47¼
Wednesday	45	45	46	45	47¼
Thursday	45	45	46	45	47½
Friday	45	45	46	45½	47¾
Saturday	45	45	46	45½	47¾
Average:					
Sept. 3-8, 1923	45	44.90	46.00	45.20	47.45
Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923	45	44.38	45.75	45.00	46.96
Sept. 4-9, 1922	39.20	38.00	39.70	38.80	42.00

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tuesday	25 -26½	23¾-24	26½-27	26½	24½
Wednesday	25 -26½	23¾-24	26½-27	26½	24½
Thursday	25 -26½	23¾-24	26½-27	27	24½
Friday	25¾-26½	23¾-24	26½-27	26½	24½
Saturday	25¾-26½	23¾-24	26½-27	26½	24½
Average:					
Sept. 3-8, 1923	25.87	23.63	26.75	26.45	24.50
Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923	25.75	23.71	26.63	26.08	24.15
Sept. 4-9, 1922	20.67	20.13	22.15	20.75	19.85

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

	(Cents per lb.)		(Cents per lb.)
Monday	(1)	Friday	43
Tuesday	43	Saturday	43¾
Wednesday	43		
Thursday	43	Average	43.15

[1] Holiday.

Australian Government to Aid Beef Industry.

The Commonwealth Government of Australia has decided to renew the bonus granted on exports of beef during 1922, according to the Pastoral Review for July 16. The bonus provides for the payment of ¼d. (½¢) per lb. on frozen and canned beef, the bonus on the latter being calculated upon the weight of fresh beef from which it is produced. Under last year's regulations, 40 lbs. of canned meat were reckoned as being the produce of 100 lbs. fresh, and assumably the same applies this season. In addition to frozen and preserved beef the Federal Government is paying a bonus of 10s. ($2.43) per head on live cattle exported from the Commonwealth for slaughter purposes. It is believed that this subsidy will generally assist the industry which has been threatened with ruin owing to the low prices prevailing in English markets upon which exporters depend as their principal outlet. The total amount paid under the bonus last season was £121,000 ($547,000) and this year it is estimated at £160,000 ($728,000).

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Sept. 3-8, 1923.	Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Sept. 4-9, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	11,423,505	13,552,674	11,746,880
Receipts since Jan. 1	492,491,630	481,068,125	487,169,826
Put into cold storage	1,489,605	1,937,927	1,295,825
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,938,864	2,249,556	2,895,588
Change during week	−449,259	−311,629	−1,599,763
Total holdings	51,805,604	52,254,863	62,933,713
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	4,246,753	4,614,563	3,701,582
Receipts since Jan. 1	154,466,751	150,219,908	139,027,506
Put into cold storage	1,392,411	1,322,157	967,747
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,311,278	1,540,325	1,391,817
Change during week	+81,133	−218,168	−424,070
Total holdings	23,756,998	23,675,865	20,122,752
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	4,576,165	4,462,290	3,725,544
Receipts since Jan. 1	166,992,615	162,416,450	128,253,829
Put into cold storage	1,905,216	1,969,378	1,639,609
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,014,269	3,047,347	2,514,559
Change during week	−109,053	−1,086,969	−874,950
Total holdings	26,144,220	26,253,273	19,548,148
Eggs.		*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	226,436	281,647	191,023
Receipts since Jan. 1	14,010,673	13,784,237	13,795,577
Put into cold storage	30,669	37,979	14,271
Withdrawn from cold storage	117,296	108,838	167,721
Change during week	−86,627	−70,859	−153,450
Total holdings	4,322,484	4,409,111	4,535,575

Surplus Canned Milk Eases Market.

While not reflected in price changes, condensed and evaporated milk markets during August appear to have lost some of the strength gained during several previous months. As has been the case for some time, the closing of export outlets except for moderate amounts has continued to be of a somewhat unsteady influence. But aside from this there has been a growing tendency for stocks to accumulate even since the first of the month, when, according to reports from manufacturers, total stocks in their hands were around 18% heavier than on August 1, 1922. While the surplus at the first of August was only some 2% heavier than July 1, a decrease at this particular season is rather looked for under a normal movement. In addition to this condition it is quite generally expected that there may be a sharp increase in fall milk production this year which will result in a relatively heavier output of condensed and evaporated milk. Already some of the heavy producing sections have felt relief from the excessive heat of the summer, drought has been broken by rainfall, and fly trouble is of less importance. Incidentally, better quality should be expected. These changes apply more to western sections than to others. All of these influences have combined to make manufacturers and dealers a little more conservative than they might otherwise be. They are what have put the market in the buyer's favor. Should stocks become burdensome to the extent that manufacturers would force sales, it is conceivable that prices will yield somewhat.

In reviewing the situation it is obvious that the influence of butter and cheese markets can not be overlooked. August closes with butter prices from 2 to 3 cents higher than on the first of the month, and cheese prices have advanced from 3 to 4 cents during the same time. Opinions differ as to the fall trend of these markets, but with prices already at a point which exceeded the anticipation of many of the trade the future is at the best a matter of conjecture.

Export business on a large scale has apparently faded as a possible relief from any congestion which may develop on domestic markets. In fact, some foreign milk has actually been imported. This was bulk condensed from Holland, and while the quantity was not large, it is nevertheless of more than passing interest. Both Holland and Denmark offer goods at prices which compete directly with domestic goods. Samples of evaporated have been received, and while quality was satisfactory, reports of actual purchases have not been confirmed. Exports during July of condensed and evaporated combined were about 10,500,000 lbs., over 6,000,000 lbs. of which was the latter. Total exports for the year through July are around 99,000,000 lbs., compared with about 128,000,000 lbs. during the same seven months' period in 1922.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.[1]

Stocks on August 1, 1923, with Comparisons; Exports During July with Comparisons.

Stocks.	Aug. 1, 1923.		July 1, 1923.[1]		Aug. 1, 1922.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Condensed.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Total stocks	26,262	31,601	26,157	23,455	21,014	22,591
Total unsold stocks	18,851	22,596	13,842	16,228	15,529	17,980
Total unfilled orders	7	3	37	215	2	64
Evaporated.						
Total stocks	133,789	426	140,238	493	117,581	660
Total unsold stocks	82,753	421	75,230	411	67,274	652
Total unfilled orders	4,977	.....	5,479	.....	6,193	.....

Exports.	July, 1923.	June, 1923.	July, 1922.
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Condensed milk	4,383	4,492	3,387
Evaporated milk	6,186	6,696	5,436
Total	10,569	11,188	8,823

[1] Revised figures, including late reports.

Prices to Producers at Condensaries for 3.5 Per cent Milk.[1]

August and July, 1923.

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	August.	July.	August.	July.
	Per 100 pounds.	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*
New England	$2.06	$2.17	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	2.75	2.54	$2.58	$2.54
South Atlantic	2.74	2.67	2.95	2.58
East North Central	2.15	2.11	2.16	2.12
West North Central	2.00	1.98	.....	1.75
Western (North)	2.05	2.05	2.35	2.35
Western (South)	2.02	1.93	.....	.....
United States	2.16	2.12	2.39	2.33

[1] These prices do not include those paid by factories which base prices in part on current wholesale butter market quotations or which for other reasons could not report prices at the time their reports were mailed.

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

July and June.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed, case of 14-ounce cans.		Unsweetened evaporated, case of 16-ounce cans.	
	July.	June.	July.	June.
New England	$6.28	$6.25	$4.60	$4.64
Middle Atlantic	6.30	6.25	4.63	4.67
South Atlantic	6.41	6.40	4.68	4.73
East North Central	6.34	6.29	4.50	4.53
West North Central	6.34	6.24	4.57	4.55
South Central	6.56	6.46	4.73	4.70
Western (North)	6.50	.....	4.44	4.44
Western (South)	6.75	.....	4.54	4.60
United States	6.37	6.31	4.60	4.62

South Africa Grants Beef Export Bounty.

In order to relieve the difficult financial position of cattle raisers in South Africa, the South African Government has provided for the payment of a bounty on exported beef amounting to ½d (1¢) per lb. and ¼d (½¢) per lb. on live stock, reports Consul C. J. Pisar at Cape Town. Cattle prices are reported as being very low, and the country is faced with a large cattle surplus on account of the poor demand for beef during 1922 and the abundant rainfall during the latter part of the year, which provided excellent grazing.

Fruits and Vegetables

Prices Weaken Under Liberal Supplies.

Carlot shipments of principal fruits and vegetables are still coming at the rate of about 3,000 cars daily. They reached about the same total the first week in September as for the week before. Potato shipments decreased about one-third, peaches one-fifth, melons one-fourth; but grapes, apples, and tomatoes were more active. Shipments of grapes led, with over 4,000 cars. As compared with last season, most lines are moving in lighter volume, but markets are filled with accumulated supplies and home-grown stock, causing prices generally to slant downward.

There were irregular declines in potatoes and peaches; cantaloupes slumped badly in New York. The market tone was fairly steady for apples and onions. The September crop estimate shows some general improvement, with gains of about 10,000,000 bushels in potatoes, one-half million barrels of apples, and some increase in sweet potatoes, but there were decreases in peaches and pears. These changes in production were widespread and not confined to any one region.

PEACHES DECLINE.

Market tendencies of all varieties of peaches were downward and shipping point prices declined. With unusually heavy arrivals at Chicago, the Michigan Elbertas closed lower at $1.50–$2 per bushel and declined 25¢–35¢ at shipping points, reaching $1.50–$1.65. Illinois and Indiana Elbertas weakened in mid-western cities, closing around $2–$3. Colorado Elbertas sold steady to firm at $2.50–$2.75 at St. Louis and Kansas City, but weakened at shipping points to $1.40–$1.45. Some Washington stock sold in mid-western market centers at 75¢–$1. Eastern Elbertas tended downward with declines of 25¢ in most markets, ranging at the end of the week $2–$2.75.

Peach shipments were 500 cars less than last week and over 1,000 cars less than the corresponding week a year ago. The season's total to date is 2,000 cars behind the movement at this time last year. California still supplies about one-third of the week's peach movement, but more of this stock goes to canneries than to city markets. Washington, New Jersey, and Colorado are next in importance as sources of current supply, although these three States each shipped about 200 cars less than last week. Utah's output increased from 1 car last week to 219, and Idaho jumped from 14 to 169.

The largest remaining supply should come from New York State, with possibly 4,000 cars, according to the State's indicated yield compared with last year. Sales of Elbertas in New York producing sections have been reported at $1.50–$1.75 per bushel. Size and quality appear to be satisfactory.

Apples.—The carlot movement of box apples has already doubled the rate of a year ago, but the barrel sections are shipping little on account of the limited crop of fall varieties and the lateness of the season. California shipped 279 cars, Washington 139, Michigan 264, New York 118, and Virginia 103. Prices were about steady at northwestern shipping points. Extra fancy grades of standard varieties, including Winesap, Jonathan, Rome, Spitzenburg, and Newtown, ranged $1.50–$1.75 per box f. o. b. These varieties are not yet quoted in eastern markets. California Jonathans sold around $3 in New York and other large markets. Prices were fairly steady in tone, with firmness for choice red fall varieties at $4–$5 per barrel; while bushel basket stock ranged mostly 75¢–$1.25. Buying of the winter varieties started in Virginia the last of August and is now fairly active around $3.50 per barrel at shipping point for standard grades of such varieties as York Imperial, with Pippin and Winesap $4–$5.

Potato markets showed irregular changes in price without any advance trend. Markets and shipping points were uniformly dull and haulings light. Total shipments for the week showed some decrease. Nebraska shipping points declined 5¢–10¢ per 100 pounds and Colorado shipping points 10¢, but country prices were steady in Minnesota, Idaho, and New Jeresy. Eastern city markets quoted New Jeresy Cobblers fairly steady, but Green Mountains declined 15¢–40¢ in New York and Boston. Idaho and Colorado round whites advanced in Chicago, closing $2–$2.25 per 100 pounds. Minnesota Early Ohios were about steady at $1.40–$1.50.

Onions.—The price of onions advanced 25¢–50¢ per hundred pounds in New York, Pittsburgh, and Kansas City, but was about steady in other leading markets. Sales in Connecticut Valley producing section were reported at $3–$3.25. The September estimate shows onion production about 9% below last season and 5% below the five-year average. The crop has been doing well in the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain regions and most of the damage in late summer was in Minnesota, Indiana, and various Eastern States.

Cantaloupes.—Shipments of cantaloupes are decreasing very fast. Supplies were moderate in consuming centers, but cool weather checked demand and the price declined 25¢–50¢ per crate in many markets. New York slumped under arrivals of 270 carloads and prices were cut nearly in half. California and Colorado stock closed at $1.50–$1.75 per standard crate, compared with $3–$3.25 early in the week. Other city markets declined moderately and Colorado shipping points lost 10 cents.

MOST PRODUCE LOWER.

Cabbage shipments increased over last week. New York almost doubled last week's total. Virginia cabbage sold fairly steady at $3–$3.50 per barrel, but mid-western stock weakened slightly in most markets, ranging $25–$30 bulk per ton. New York domestic brought $30–$50 per ton in New York and Baltimore. The September cabbage estimate shows a decrease of 15% compared with last year. The decrease is mostly in acreage rather than in yield. New York *celery* tended lower in eastern markets, selling around $2–$4 per crate. Michigan stock in highball crates declined 10¢–15¢ in Chicago and St. Louis, ranging 75¢–$1.35. *Lettuce* shipments were about equal to those of last week. The season's movement is over 4,000 cars above that of last season. New York Big Boston lettuce sold about steady in the East at 50¢–$1.25 per crate, but western Iceberg declined to a general range of $2–$3. *Sweet potatoes* are moving at the rate of about 110 cars daily, with Virginia and New Jersey supplying five-sixths of the week's total. Virginia and North Carolina stock declined 50¢–$1 per barrel in most markets, ranging $3.25–$5. New Jersey stock brought $2.25–$3 at Chicago and Pittsburgh. Alabama, Tennessee, and Missouri Nancy Halls sold steady to firm at $1.25–$1.50 per bushel hamper. *Grape* shipments were over 4,000 cars, of which 3,700 came from California. Malagas were quoted lower at shipping points, ruling 90¢ per crate. Michigan Champion and Moore's Early in four-quart, climax baskets ranged 22¢–23¢ at shipping points and 28¢–30¢ in consuming markets, the general trend being slightly downward in country and city markets. *Pear* shipments maintain a steady volume of about 170 cars daily with Washington and Oregon leading sources of carlot supply. Bartletts from these States advanced 50¢–75¢ in mid-western markets, ranging generally $3.25–$3.75 per box. California Bartletts brought $1.90 at shipping points and Bartletts at New York shipping points were quoted 4½¢ per pound.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

September 10, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Sept. 10, 1923.	Sept. 3, 1923.	Sept. 11, 1922.
Potatoes:					
Early Ohios...	Minneapolis points.	100 pounds sacked.	$1.25–1.35	[1] $1.35–1.45	$0.90
Irish Cobblers	New Jersey points.	.....do.....	[2] 2.00	2.15–2.35	.85–.95
	Grand Junction, Colo.	.....do.....	1.15–1.20	1.30	.....
Rurals.....	Caldwell, Idaho.	.....do.....	1.00	.95–1.00	.....
Onions:					
Yellow varieties.	Warsaw, Ind....	.....do.....	2.75–2.90	.....	.....
	Massachusetts-Connecticut Valley points.	.....do.....	.....	[3] 3.50	.....
Apples:					
Jonathans.....	Spokane, Wash.	Boxes.....	.....	1.35–1.40	.....
Wealthys.....	Benton Harbor, Mich.	Bushel baskets.	1.00	1.15–1.25	.....
Cantaloupes:					
Salmon Tints..	Rocky Ford, Colo.	Standard 45s.	1.00	1.25–1.40	.75
Peaches:					
Elbertas.....	Benton Harbor, Mich.	6'sand bushel baskets.	1.50	.....	[4] 1.25–1.35
	Grand Junction, Colo.	.....do.....	1.35–1.40	1.60–1.75	.....
Grapes:					
Various varieties.	Benton Harbor, Mich.	4-quart baskets.	.22	.25	.20

[1] Screened Early Ohios.
[2] Round Whites.
[3] Shippers asking.
[4] Ring, or face pack.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week September 4–10, 1923 with Comparisons; Prices are for September 10, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES. (Prices quoted on New Jersey Irish Cobblers—sacked per 100 pounds.)

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Sept. 4–10, 1923.	Aug. 28–Sept. 3, 1923.	Sept. 5–11, 1922.	Jan. 1–Sept. 10, 1923.	Jan. 1–Sept. 11, 1922.	Sept. 10, 1923.	Sept. 3, 1923.	Sept. 11, 1922.
New York	368	199	279	15,667	15,002	[1] $1.15–1.35	[1] $1.35–1.65	[1] $0.85
Boston	287	105	240	7,487	6,589	.....	3.00	.....
Philadelphia	192	95	125	5,800	5,638	2.50–2.65	2.50–2.55	0.85–1.10
Baltimore	59	43	....	1,501	[2] 1,390	2.65–2.85	2.85–3.00	.....
Pittsburgh	152	141	179	5,598	5,959	2.65–2.85	2.85–3.00	1.55–1.60
Cincinnati	30	7	87	2,085	2,342	[3] 2.10–2.15	[3] 2.30	[3] 1.35
Chicago	672	423	442	14,858	12,104	[3] 1.40–1.50	[3] 1.35–1.50	[3] 1.00–1.25
St. Louis	34	14	122	2,998	3,838	.....	.....	[3] 1.35
Kansas City	168	94	140	7,652	5,717	[4] 1.50–1.60	.....	[4] 1.25

PEACHES. (Prices quoted on Eastern, Illinois, and Michigan Elbertas—sixes and bushel baskets.)

New York	198	245	221	4,900	4,923	$2.25–2.75	.....	$1.25–1.50
Boston	95	49	63	1,054	1,022	2.50–3.50	$2.75	1.50–2.50
Philadelphia	1	....	41	778	818	.....	.....	1.30–1.50
Baltimore	38	16	....	426	[2] 388	1.75–2.25	2.25–2.50	.....
Pittsburgh	107	44	122	1,001	1,016	1.75–2.00	2.50–3.00	1.40–1.50
Cincinnati	40	19	45	484	489	2.25–2.75	2.50–2.75	1.50–1.75
Chicago	165	80	171	2,200	2,209	1.75–2.00	3.00–3.50	1.75–2.00
St. Louis	45	32	38	916	909	[5] 2.25–2.50	[6] 2.75–3.00	[5] 2.00
Kansas City	64	30	24	423	383	[5] 2.50	[5] 3.25	[5] 2.25–2.50

CANTALOUPES. (Prices quoted on California Turlock Section Salmon Tints and Colorado Salmon Tints—Standards 45s.)

New York	270	167	289	4,390	4,400	$1.50–1.75	$2.75–3.00	$1.25–1.50
Boston	115	56	135	1,364	1,384	2.50–2.75	2.00–2.75	1.25–1.50
Philadelphia	54	10	125	1,187	1,258	2.25–2.50	2.00–2.50	1.75–2.00
Baltimore	15	7	....	465	[2] 450	2.50–2.75	2.50–2.75	.....
Pittsburgh	88	66	189	2,006	2,107	2.50–2.75	2.50–2.75	1.75–2.00
Cincinnati	18	14	74	569	625	2.25–2.75	2.00–2.25	1.50–1.75
Chicago	135	75	212	2,608	2,685	1.75–2.00	.....	2.00
St. Louis	19	7	61	583	625	2.00–2.50	2.75	1.75
Kansas City	18	....	38	748	768	2.75–3.00	.....	1.75

ONIONS. (Prices quoted on Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Varieties, sacked per 100 pounds.)

New York	100	117	109	465	474	$3.30–3.55	$2.75–3.00	$2.00–2.15
Boston	23	11	46	123	146	3.62½	3.50–3.62½	1.75–2.00
Philadelphia	22	29	68	150	196	3.50–3.75	3.50–3.65	1.40–1.50
Baltimore	15	7	....	27	[2] 12	3.65–3.85	3.25–3.60	.....
Pittsburgh	15	12	70	110	165	3.50–4.25	3.75–4.00	1.00–1.25
Cincinnati	15	6	....	15	.....	3.25	3.50	1.25–1.50
Chicago	74	52	53	191	170	[6] 3.50–4.00	[6] 4.00–4.25	[6] 1.75–2.00
St. Louis	24	11	....	24	.....	[7] 3.00	[7] 3.00–3.15	[7] 1.00–1.15
Kansas City	11	4	....	11	.....	[7] 3.00–3.25	[7] 2.50	[7] 1.75

APPLES. (Prices quoted on Michigan and Illinois Oldenburgs and Wealthys—Bushel baskets.)

New York	228	93	423	1,515	1,710	[8] $4.50–5.00	[8] $4.00–4.50	[8] $3.00–3.50
Boston	8	3	21	283	296	.....	[9] .75–1.50	[10] 1.35
Philadelphia	19	6	42	34	57	.....	.....	[10] .75–1.00
Baltimore	9	7	....	43	[2] 34	[9] .75–1.00	[11] 1.25	.....
Pittsburgh	43	40	110	736	803	1.00–1.15	1.15–1.25	[11] 1.00–1.15
Cincinnati	36	15	32	65	61	1.25–1.35	1.15–1.25	[11] 1.00–1.15
Chicago	267	148	197	1,587	1,517	.75–1.25	.75–1.25	1.00
St. Louis	33	20	10	45	22	1.15	1.50–1.75	.....
Kansas City	22	5	8	45	31	[12] 4.00–4.50	[12] 4.00–4.50	[12] 3.00–3.50

[1] New Jersey Giants.
[2] Arrivals incomplete for 1922 season.
[3] Minnesota Early Ohios.
[4] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[5] Colorado and Utah Elbertas.
[6] California White varieties.
[7] Red varieties.
[8] New York Wealthys, bbls. A 2½ inches.
[9] New York various varieties.
[10] New York Wealthys, car-lot sales.
[11] New York Wealthys, bushel baskets.
[12] Missouri Maiden Blush.

ONIONS.—In the Elba and Medina sections, in Genesee and Orleans Counties, onions were turning out well, some fields showing unusually high yields. While yields vary considerably over the two counties, they should average close to a car per acre on 800 acres. Wayne County also shows a good yield and should harvest from 750 to 800 cars.

Foreign Onions in New York Market.

Most of the onion shipments from Spain and Egypt to this country come through the port of New York. In past years there has been a little direct buying by firms in some of the larger inland cities, but the practice has been discontinued, largely, it is said because the buying of foreign onions is a specialized business which can be carried on more sucessfully by firms who can handle a large volume and give their entire attention to it, than by firms who must handle a number of other products as well.

Spanish onions come in three types of packages: the case, holding about 120 pound of onions; the half case, holding about 160 pounds and the crate, holding about 40 pounds. The crate is the principal package used, and all of the largest stock is packed in this container, the size of the onions being designated by the count: "72's," "50's," "32's." Egyptian onions come in 100-pound sacks.

Few shipments of foreign onions are sent to this country on consignment. The chief obstacle is the freight (50 to 60 cents per 100 pounds), which must be prepaid, and the tariff (1 cent per pound), which is collectible upon arrival regardless of what the onions bring. If forced to consign because of lack of demand, Spanish shippers prefer to risk their shipments in the nearer and more dependent English markets. Except for the comparatively perishable early crop, Spanish onions have excellent keeping quality and can be stored for several months, so the marketing can be spread over the greater part of the year. American dealers say that, regardless of what they might desire in the matter, practically all the foreign onions imported here are paid for "C. I. F." (that is by a sum including cost, insurance and freight) before they leave their originating port. Importers purchase either direct from shippers (Spanish firms, in the case of Spanish onions, and English, Syrian, or Greek firms, in the case of Egyptian stock), or through New York brokers who represent the shippers. Occasionally it happens that a shipment or part of a shipment is consigned to a broker, but these instances are rare, and even in such cases a sale usually is effected before the shipment arrives.

In some seasons a considerable part of the imports of Spanish onions are sold at auction in New York, this volume sometimes amounting to 25% of the amount sold locally, but usually not being more than 10%. Since the onions offered at auction are the property of New York firms and since they do not consider the auction a desirable medium for selling onions, this method of sale is used rather as an emergency measure than as a regular practice. Some importers have their own trade connections in inland cities, and others sell through brokers. Most sales to out-of-town customers are made before the onions arrive in port. They are then loaded from the ship directly into freight cars and billed to the buyer.

A side line to their regular business has been developed by some of the auction companies in connection with this out-of-town selling. Importers selling to inland city trade through brokers frequently request an auction company to bill the shipments and collect the money on the sales. The auction company accepts the invoice an pays the bill at once, discounting the amount 3% for the risk and service of collection. This practice developed through auction companies selling part of some shipments and being asked to collect for small lots privately. Some of them maintain extensive rating information and credit facilities.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of September 2–8 and Season to September 8, with Comparisons.

Product.	Sept. 2–8, 1923.	Aug. 26–Sept. 1, 1923.	Sept. 3–9, 1922.	Total this season to Sept. 8.	Total last season to Sept. 9.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	504	430	297	3,360	1,739	46,251
Barrel areas	892	739	1,812	5,234	9,275	65,931
Cabbage	480	433	484	15,262	19,416	40,950
Cantaloupes	512	796	1,137	21,939	27,563	29,917
Celery	86	87	151	7,020	5,577	14,782
Grapes	4,006	2,614	3,940	10,237	9,868	59,886
Lettuce	503	510	350	23,764	19,220	22,031
Onions	527	538	776	8,356	11,691	29,783
Peaches	2,942	3,626	4,071	25,601	28,269	38,291
Pears	1,038	1,096	1,617	9,735	10,141	20,355
Plums and prunes	457	685	.....	4,110	.....	5,021
Potatoes:						
Sweet	661	642	660	2,552	3,240	21,574
White	3,693	4,079	3,314	54,965	70,619	252,980
Tomatoes	1,053	512	1,200	17,212	22,141	26,499
Vegetables, mixed	544	528	385	16,834	13,875	19,676
Watermelons	950	1,269	672	29,748	46,243	47,086
Total	13,248	18,584	20,866	255,929	298,877	740,993

Cantaloupes in New York Market.

Prices as a whole were higher than last year for cantaloupes in New York City. While the total shipments from the Imperial Valley were practically the same as last year, the season was earlier and for that reason June shipments were heavier than in 1922. However, competition from Georgia was negligible this season, since that State shipped a total of only 210 cars, compared with 1,630 last year. The Arizona crop was lighter than last year by 400 cars, and shipments from California districts outside of the Imperial Valley lacked about 600 cars of equaling the 1922 volume. The combined crops of Florida, Arkansas, and North and South Carolina totaled only 1,021 cars, compared with 2,042 last year.

Except for early receipts being generally too green as the result, apparently, of premature packing, the quality of the California crop was good throughout the season. The condition was unusually regular, and reports of sales of soft stock at $1 to $2 below the market were rare.

A feature of the season was the variation in the relation of standard 45s to flats and standard 36s. During the second and third weeks of June, standard 36s sold 25¢ lower than 45s. A scarcity of large-sized melons then strengthened the demand for 36s and during the first two weeks of July they brought a premium of 25¢ over the 45s. The experience of the trade seems to show that when the volume of "36-size" melons exceeds 25% of the volume of "45-size," the former sell at a discount, and when they fall below this proportion they bring a premium. A considerable amount of pink meat Honeydews appeared on the market this season. They usually sold 25¢ per crate lower than the green meats. The trade is not yet accustomed to this variety, and some dealers make the objection that the melon is too mealy. After the middle of August, on account of poor quality and an oversupply of small-sized melons, the pony crates sold little higher than the flats.

The irregular quality of the Delaware and Maryland cantaloupes this season is demonstrated by the prices paid for pink meats from that section as compared with the more dependable pack of pink meats from New Mexico; standard 45s from Delaware and Maryland selling considerably lower than flats of 12 or 15 melons from the West.

Truck Crops in New York.

Cabbage.—The acreage of domestic cabbage in Ontario, the principal producing county in New York, is 15% under last year and shows a decrease in Onondaga, Wayne, and Cortland Counties. For the date of September 8, early planted acreages were looking fairly well and crops already harvested were yielding 8 to 10 tons per acre compared with 12 tons in an average year and 15 tons last year. Later plantings showed the effects of dry weather and were very backward in growth. Recent rains should help materially, but the indications of September 8 were for not over a 65% yield of this type of cabbage. It is not likely that cutting for kraut will be well under way until the latter part of September.

Danish cabbage also shows a decrease in acreage, but less than for the domestic, some sections being fully equal to last year. In Orleans and Monroe Counties, the crop, while late, was growing well and showed a condition of from 75% to 80%. East of Rochester the rainfall has been less over Wayne County, northern Cayuga, and southwestern Onondaga, and the percentage of backward fields was high and there had been aphis damage in many of the fields. Recent rains should check the aphis injury and will increase the prospective yield, which, however, can hardly average over 65% to 70% of normal. In northern and eastern Onondaga, Cortland, Chenango, and Madison Counties favorable weather will be needed to mature the late plantings, which in some sections run as high as 25%. The remainder of the crop showed excellent condition with prospects of at least an average yield.

Celery.—In Wayne County the early plantings of celery showed good condition on September 8. The later plantings, which make up around 25% of the total, were put out during the drought which prevailed around August 1 and were still backward in growth. For the crop as a whole the prospects were for a yield around 225 crates (¾ size) per acre.

Lettuce.—On September 1 it was estimated that two-thirds of the Wayne County lettuce crop had been moved, unfavorable weather conditions having caused low yields on the sowing of late lettuce, which went out around August 1. In the Elba section, in Genesee and Orleans Counties, around 675 cars had been moved to September 5, with prospects of 200 more.

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Rather Unsettled.

The hay market continued rather unsettled during the week ending September 8. Most of the eastern markets were slightly lower because of a slight increase in the receipts and continued dull demand. Prices were advanced 50¢–$1 per ton in several of the central western markets when the daily arrivals were not sufficient to meet the needs of the trade. In the southwestern markets the movement of both prairie and alfalfa was larger, caused by the desire of producers to obtain the current high prices. Recent rains in the Southwest had greatly benefited the pastures so that fall forage was assured and made it possible for producers to sell larger amounts of hay. The receipts at the various markets compared with those of the previous week and for the corresponding week last year are shown in the accompanying table.

The Boston market was slightly overstocked with old hay from Kansas, Maine, and New Hampshire. New hay was arriving in excellent condition from Ohio and Michigan and was making it necessary for the holders of the old crop hay to make liberal concessions to move their stocks. Because of the relatively low prices prevailing at Boston, however, invoices of hay to arrive were not large, as shippers were diverting their hay to higher markets.

The New York market was rather inactive. Receipts were larger, especially at the New York Central warehouse, and buyers were inclined to hold off buying. Heavy clover mixed hay was difficult to sell, as there was very little demand for it.

Offgrade hay was very dull at Baltimore and sold at rather heavy discounts. There was a good demand, however, for the better grades. Receipts of new hay were increased in that market during the week under review. The Philadelphia market advanced about $1 per ton during the week because of the very light receipts. All arrivals of good hay were taken readily, but the lower grades were in slow demand and prices for them did not share in the advance for the better grades. While receipts of hay were heavier than for some time at the Pittsburgh market there was still sufficient demand to keep the market well cleaned up and hold prices steady.

	Sept. 1 to Sept. 8, 1923.	Aug. 27 to Sept. 1, 1923.	Sept. 2 to Sept. 9, 1922.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 8, 1923.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 9, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	85	91	68	2,967	3,149
New York	173	146	196	4,824	5,799
Philadelphia	34	49	39	1,962	3,503
Pittsburgh	89	73	139	3,789	4,153
Cincinnati	113	89	158	4,673	4,967
Chicago	331	256	184	7,400	8,520
Minneapolis-St. Paul	117	108	99	.....	4,265
St. Louis	199	172	139	5,777	5,147
Omaha	101	114	.....	3,939	.....
Kansas City	.....	529	306	.....	14,661
Los Angeles	133	124	66	5,285	3,969
San Francisco	115	150	112	.....	.....

The volume of business increased materially at Cincinnati but very little change was reported in the price level. The quality of the hay receipts was the best of the present crop movement. Local buyers took advantage of the good quality hay to increase their stocks. Advices of shipments to arrive indicated only moderate receipts for the next few days.

Prices were lowered about $1 per ton at Chicago early in the week when the accumulated receipts over the holiday were in excess of the current demand. Later the receipts were lighter but prices remained firm at the lower price level. The market was well cleaned up at the close of the week with a very good demand for the medium and better grades. Current prices were reported fairly satisfactory to shippers and reports indicated that the movement to the Chicago market would probably increase during the next few days.

Shippers in the Northwest were not selling hay freely during the week under review as they were expecting a better demand later from drought sections in Wisconsin and Northeastern Minnesota. Prices at Minneapolis, however, remained practically unchanged, with the receipts about normal for this time of year.

Southern markets generally reported light stocks with a fairly active demand.

Feed Market Continues Firm.

The feed market ruled firm throughout the week ending September 8. The weakness which had developed during the previous week was replaced by a firm tone caused almost entirely by light offerings of feed from mills and manufacturers. The offerings of many of the feeds were almost entirely from jobbers, as mills were reported sold up for 30 to 60 days and were, therefore, offering very little spot feeds. The demand from retailers and consumers was of small volume, as buyers were purchasing only for their immediate needs, expecting lower prices within the next few weeks, as is usual at this time of the year.

Bran prices were advanced $1–$2 per ton at the various markets toward the close of the week and this feed was probably more firmly held than any other. Practically all the supplies of bran were reported in jobbers' hands and asking prices were being advanced daily under the urgent demand, some of which apparently was from short interests among the trade. Recent southwestern sellers were said to be making an effort to buy back some of their sales, as sufficient feed was not available with which to fill them.

Middlings and other heavy wheat feeds were in less urgent demand than bran, but the market was firm and prices held unchanged to slightly higher.

Because of the light current flour demand the production of wheat feeds has been of small volume. Production is usually increased at this time of the year in order to move a large supply of feed before navigation closes on September 20. Unless there is an improvement, however, in the demand for flour, it appears that there will be a small accumulation of feed this season. While the movement of feed to eastern markets by the all-rail route is slightly more expensive than by lake and rail it would not necessarily mean prohibitive prices if the production of feed should become equal to the demand later in the season.

The production of linseed meal was reported larger during the week under review but there was a fairly good demand which held prices practically unchanged.

Export demand was also reported light and stocks were fairly large. Very little 32% meal was available and quotations were mostly on the basis of 34% meal. Eastern markets were relatively weaker than the Minneapolis market and offerings in the eastern markets were also larger, which tended to lower prices.

Cottonseed prices held firm. Offerings of meal for near-by shipment were scarce and some mills and jobbers withdrew quotations from the market. The unfavorable cotton prospects were the principal strengthening factor in the market, and sellers were apparently unwilling to offer large quantities of meal until they could more definitely determine the amount and quality of the meal that would be available. The demand, however, was also limited, as buyers hesitated to place orders for other than their current needs at the present price basis.

While the gluten feed market was reported firm quotations were unchanged from those of the previous week. Large manufacturers were said to have their output well sold for the next 30 days, but offerings from dealers and jobbers were sufficient for the needs of the retailers and consumers.

The supply of hominy feed was reported light, but while only small amounts of feed were offered, there was also a light demand and prices were quoted from unchanged to 50¢–$1 higher.

The supply of domestic beet pulp was very small and prices held firm. Offerings of imported pulp, however, were made for spot October, November, and December shipment at $36 per ton f. o. b. cars New York.

The supply of alfalfa meal continued rather limited. While western mills were offering a little meal the supply was not large and prices were held unchanged in most markets. In a few markets advances of 50¢–$1 per ton were reported.

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets September 8, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Timothy and clover:																			
No. 1 timothy	$28.50	$29.50	$29.00	$25.50	$28.00	$29.00	$28.00	$28.00	$25.00	$26.00	$23.00	.....	$27.00	$20.00	$24.50	.....	$16.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	26.50	27.50	27.00	23.50	26.75	27.00	26.00	27.00	23.00	23.00	22.00	.....	24.00	19.00	19.00	.....	13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	27.50	27.00	24.00	26.25	28.00	26.50	.....	.....	.....	22.50	.....	24.50	19.00	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	24.00	.....	25.25	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	17.50	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	22.00	24.50	.....	23.50	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	[3]18.00	.....	.....	14.75	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	22.00	21.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	20.00	[3]18.00	24.50	.....	19.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																			
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	31.00	30.00	25.50	.....	25.00	[3]23.00	28.00	$18.50	22.75	$20.00	$16.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	30.00	28.00	23.00	.....	20.00	[3]21.00	.....	17.00	20.75	18.00	15.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00	20.00	.....	17.00	[3]16.00	.....	14.50	16.00	.....	14.00
Prairie:																			
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	17.00	.....	14.50	13.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	16.00	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	14.00	17.50	13.50	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																			
No. 1 wheat	11.75	.....	14.00	13.00	12.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	9.50	7.00	.....	7.50	7.75	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	12.00	.....	.....	13.00	13.50	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.00	8.00	.....	8.00	7.75	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....	12.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	25.00	23.50	23.00	.....	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged, sight-draft basis).																			
Wheat bran:																			
Spring	34.75	34.35	35.50	32.50	33.25	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	$32.00	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	34.35	36.00	34.50	34.25	36.50	35.00	34.20	.....	30.25	32.00	35.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.50	.....	31.00
Hard winter	.....	34.35	35.50	33.50	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	29.50	32.00	35.00	30.50	.....	.....	28.00	28.25	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:																			
Spring (standard)	36.25	25.50	35.75	33.50	34.25	38.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	33.00	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00
Soft winter	.....	.....	30.00	35.00	34.00	30.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	34.50	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	37.00	.....	.....	.....	31.00	32.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	37.50	.....	37.00	.....	33.00	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	29.50	29.50	.....	32.00
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.50	35.00	30.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:																			
Linseed (32%)	49.00	48.65	47.20	48.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	44.00	[5]48.00	.....	.....	[6]52.10	51.50	.....	50.00
Cottonseed (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	.....	52.00	[3]48.00	.....	.....	.....	41.00	.....	42.50	50.00	51.00	48.50	.....	.....	47.00	46.75	42.00	49.00
Cottonseed (36%)	.....	47.15	46.00	[3]44.00	.....	38.00	39.00	.....	.....	40.50	42.70	45.50	45.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digester feeding tankage (60%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....	60.00	55.00	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.50	.....	.....	34.00	.....	29.25	30.00	.....	28.00	.....	.....	26.00	25.50	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	48.90	.....	47.85	.....	45.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.65	45.65	41.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	40.50	40.25	39.50	.....	38.25	40.00	.....	38.00	.....	.....	38.00	.....	34.00	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	39.75	40.00	39.00	.....	37.75	40.00	.....	38.00	.....	.....	38.00	38.00	33.50	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	37.50	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]36.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	43.00	.....	.....	44.25	.....	42.00	44.80	.....	.....	44.00	43.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled. [5] 34%.

Grain

Grain Prices Hold Steady.

Both cash and future grain prices held steady, with slight gains during the week ended September 8, September wheat at Chicago closing at $1.02½, an advance of ¼¢ over the close of the previous week. The December future price declined slightly, closing at $1.06⅜. September corn in Chicago advanced ⅜¢ and closed at 85⅝¢, with the December at 68⅜¢, the same as at the close of the previous week.

Continued wet weather over the central West, together with a light movement of wheat to market, were strengthening factors in both the future and cash markets. Foreign news was also considered bullish, and the strength in corn also added to that sentiment. On the other hand, however, the small export demand, together with the prospects of a large Canadian crop, at the last official estimate being placed at 470,328,000 bushels, were weakening factors in the market.

The recent rains have damaged much of the wheat that was in the shock, so that a large percentage will be of lower grades. Some of the wheat is reported damaged so badly that it will scarcely be fit for feed. No data are available at present as to the percentage of the wheat that has been damaged, but reports of inspections at the principal markets indicate that the quality of the wheat has been materially damaged. Inspections at St. Louis during the month of July show that only about 10 per cent of the total receipts grades No. 4, No. 5, and sample, while 27 per cent of the receipts during August fell within these grades. At Kansas City 22 per cent of 5,176 cars grades No. 4, No. 5, and sample during July, while during August 34 per cent of 7,427 cars were of these lower grades. At Chicago the percentage of the receipts during July that fell within these grades was about 2 per cent, while during August this figure reached 25 per cent of the receipts, which were almost double those of July.

While large amounts of this off-grade wheat have been taken by the elevators for conditioning and storing, reports from several markets indicate that appreciable amounts are being taken for feeding purposes. Some export demand for the lower grades via the Gulf was also reported during the week from St. Louis.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Sept. 3-8.	Aug. 27 to Sept. 1.	Sept. 3-8.	Aug. 27 to Sept. 1.	Sept. 3-8.	Aug. 27 to Sept. 1.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	10,883,000	13,650,000	4,550,000	5,127,000	7,418,000	8,596,000
Do, last year	13,281,000	12,121,000	8,087,000	6,993,000	4,577,000	13,600,000
Primary shipments	6,116,000	6,866,000	2,846,000	3,260,000	3,969,000	4,335,000
Do, last year	7,153,000	8,420,000	3,914,000	3,749,000	3,649,000	3,720,000
Visible supply	58,182,000	56,541,000	2,731,000	1,587,000	12,515,000	10,110,000
Do, last year	31,166,000	27,349,000	7,723,000	7,314,000	38,133,000	38,355,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	1,238	2,425	855	1,285	688	1,183
Minneapolis	2,440	2,538	62	98	515	608
St. Louis	791	930	436	434	403	279
Kansas City	0	1,256	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	73	91	46	59	48	83
Fort Worth	0	299	0	40	0	31
Wichita	330	449	0	0	0	0
Hutchinson	229	249	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	465	513	190	263	295	371

The movement of wheat to the principal markets fell off about 2,000,000 bushels during the current week and total receipts for the crop year to date are still about 30,000,000 bushels below those for the corresponding time last year. There was a further increase of about one and one-half million bushels in the visible supply. A large part of these stocks are in store at Chicago and Kansas City. The amount of wheat on ocean passage was estimated at 33,320,000 compared with 31,064,000 last year, which indicates a rather small world movement of wheat at this time. The exports of wheat from the United States totaled 8,215,000 compared with 3,271,000 for the previous week.

The latest reports from European countries indicate that crop conditions continue favorable in those countries with slight gains in some of the crop prospects. The total gains for the week, however, are estimated at only about one-half of 1 per cent over those already reported.

Prices of the better grades of cash wheat advanced 2¢ to 3¢ per bushel. The lower grades were slower selling and moved at prices practically unchanged from those of the previous week. In several of the markets the poorer grades were sold on a flat basis without consideration being given to the future price basis.

The movement of corn continued very light and primary receipts showed a falling off of about one-half million bushels for the week under review. While the visible supply increased about one million bushels, the amount of corn yet to be marketed is thought to be rather small. Prospects, however, for the next crop continue good, as indicated by the last official forecast of 3,076,000,000 bushels for the coming corn crop in the United States. This was about 94,000,000 bushels larger than the August forecast and 185,000,000 bushels larger than the December, 1922, estimate. The light stocks on farms, however, will tend to lessen the bearish effect of this apparently large crop.

The demand for corn continued good throughout the week and arrivals were readily absorbed. At Chicago the shippers were the principal buyers of yellow corn while the industries took the mixed and white grades. Shippers and local industries were the principal buyers at St. Louis. One feature of the market at St. Louis was the advance in the price of white corn to a basis 1¢ premium over the yellow grades. White corn had recently sold in that market at 3¢ to 4¢ under the yellow corn.

Oats were in fair demand at most of the markets during the week The supply, while not heavy, was equal in most instances to the needs of the trade. Elevators and shippers bought the better grades at Chicago. Cereal interests took a few cars of the better grades, but they were rather inactive buyers. Shipping sales were larger toward the last of the week and there was keen competition between shippers to fill their needs. Some of the oats arriving from Indiana in the Chicago market showed the effects of the wet weather in that territory.

The September future rye price advanced 6½¢ at Minneapolis during the week. The December price was advanced and closed at 68¾¢. Offers for No. 2 rye to arrive were being made at the December price. The receipts of rye have been rather small to date at the various markets, which, together with its cheapness, was the principal cause of the higher prices. The exports of rye since July have been small, totaling slightly less than 5,000,000 bushels.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of September 3-8, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour Not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	541	4	12	195	264
Gulf ports [2]	317	53	12	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	752	.....	.....	1,217	.....
Total:					
Sept. 3-8, 1923	1,610	57	24	1,412	264
Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923	3,575	37	32	415	154
Sept. 4-9, 1922	2,488	450	1,097	812	735
July 1, 1923-Sept. 8, 1923	16,629	1,044	216	6,222	3,905
July 1, 1922-Sept. 9, 1922	44,421	12,578	5,530	6,600	6,879

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

German Grain Crops Large.

The wheat crop of Prussia for 1923 is forecasted at 63,000,000 bushels as compared with 43,000,000 bushels in 1922, according to a cable received from the representative of the United States Department of Agriculture at Berlin. This is an increase of 45.7 per cent. The rye crop is estimated at 218,000,000 bushels as compared with 150,000,000 bushels in 1922, an increase of 68,000,000 bushels or 45.8 per cent.

The total wheat crop of Germany in 1922 was 71,900,000 bushels and the rye crop 206,000,000 bushels. Of these totals Prussia and Bavaria produced 75 per cent of the wheat and 83 per cent of the rye. For the present year these two States are expected to increase their wheat production 43 per cent and their rye production 41 per cent. The barley production of Prussia and Bavaria is forecasted at 83,000,000 bushels as against 56,000,000 bushels in 1922, an increase of 47.6 per cent. Forecasts of the oats crop indicate a production of 331,000,000 bushels as compared with 217,000,000 bushels in 1922 and the spelt crop is expected to amount to 2,600,000 bushels against 1,900,000 bushels last year.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of September 1 to 7, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Sept. 1-7, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 25-31 1923.	Prices. Sept. 1-7, 1922.	Sales. Sept. 1-7, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 1-7, 1922.	Total of crop year to Sept. 7. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Sept. 7. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Sept. 7. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
Dk. No. Spring No. 1	125	118	121	3	2	11	16	86	19
No. 2	119	118	119	1	1	3	5	66	8
No. Spring No. 2	118	117	106	2	1	1	5	92	5
Hard Winter No. 2	107	105	102	108	172	62	1,530	1,085	141
No. 3	104	102	101	89	182	6	606	293	207
Y. Hd. Winter No. 2	105	104	101	20	41	60	288	731	39
No. 3	104	102	101	66	147	36	395	390	101
Red Winter No. 2	105	104	103	18	25	5	587	1,028	57
No. 3	104	102	101	44	73	8	501	774	65
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring No. 1	128	124	118	323	298	844	2,531	1,422	178
No. 2	124	121	109	166	177	175	933	705	132
No. 3	119	117	106	308	380	79	1,208	1,410	86
No. Spring No. 1	121	119	107	45	77	512	694	482	135
No. 2	117	117	103	40	77	131	594	220	270
No. 3	116	114	101	64	96	39	505	210	240
Am. Durum No. 2	97	96	97	82	153	66	505	360	140
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter No. 2	120	120	110	1	1	56	49	688	7
No. 3	120	116	109	1	2	68	93	559	17
Hard Winter No. 2	111	108	104	81	91	208	1,784	2,735	65
No. 3	109	107	104	185	201	237	2,649	2,548	104
Y. Hd. Winter No. 2	106	102	98	2	1	8	46	142	32
No. 3	103	103	97	1	8	7	75	127	59
Red Winter No. 2	111	107	106	18	13	4	482	1,106	44
No. 3	109	106	101	28	24	30	488	990	49
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter No. 2	118	.....	108	1	.....	34	23	80	29
No. 3	113	114	108	2	2	38	31	103	30
Hard Winter No. 2	107	105	98	30	28	87	613	1,505	41
No. 3	105	103	100	51	42	60	449	983	46
Y. Hd. Winter No. 2	104	102	94	2	2	8	35	257	14
No. 3	101	100	93	10	10	3	39	192	20
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter No. 2	115	107	103	27	12	15	217	257	84
Red Winter No. 2	108	106	111	55	74	37	1,772	2,238	79
No. 3	104	101	106	100	128	78	1,337	1,766	76
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales	114	110	108	1,974	2,541	3,016	21,035	25,630	82

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Sept. 1-7, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 1-7, 1922.	Sales. Sept. 1-7, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 1-7, 1922.	Total of crop year to Sept. 7. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Sept. 7. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Sept. 7. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White No. 2	89	87	63	109	95	147	2,848	1,548	184
No. 3	88	87	62	4	4	38	3,365	1,631	206
Yellow No. 2	89	89	63	293	298	392	6,848	5,054	135
No. 3	89	88	63	9	17	128	10,277	4,667	220
Mixed No. 2	88	87	63	87	124	131	2,953	3,111	95
No. 3	88	87	62	12	4	31	4,722	2,379	198
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow No. 3	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	2	1,057	843	125
KANSAS CITY.									
White No. 2	83	83	57	12	17	11	929	921	101
No. 3	.....	82	56	.....	2	1	57	312	18
Yellow No. 2	86	87	59	21	14	24	1,150	559	206
No. 3	85	86	59	2	2	2	372	267	139
Mixed No. 2	83	82	58	20	36	3	1,061	808	131
No. 3	82	81	56	1	1	2	191	616	31
OMAHA.									
White No. 2	81	80	53	23	12	25	938	812	116
No. 3	81	80	52	3	4	1	265	461	57
Yellow No. 2	82	82	55	28	16	53	1,966	1,236	159
No. 3	83	81	55	4	3	3	1,000	729	137
Mixed No. 2	80	79	53	12	23	11	917	778	118
No. 3	81	.....	54	3	.....	1	329	562	59

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. Sept. 1-7, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 1-7, 1922.	Sales. Sept. 1-7, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 1-7, 1922.	Total of crop year to Sept. 7. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Sept. 7. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Sept. 7. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
White No. 2	89	86	61	21	27	57	1,487	876	170
No. 3	89	86	60	1	2	5	602	453	133
Yellow No. 2	89	89	62	85	53	78	2,391	904	264
No. 3	88	89	61	17	3	8	2,113	906	233
Mixed No. 2	88	86	60	11	18	17	702	437	161
No. 3	87	84	60	1	1	1	536	328	163
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales	88	87	62	779	776	1,172	49,076	31,198	157

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. Sept. 1-7, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 1-7, 1922.	Sales. Sept. 1-7, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 1-7, 1922.	Total of crop year to Sept. 7. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Sept. 7. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Sept. 7. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White No. 2	40	39	36	270	332	158	1,565	1,251	125
No. 3	38	38	35	253	387	186	1,449	2,390	61
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White No. 2	36	36	32	102	157	90	673	246	274
No. 3	35	36	31	185	292	227	887	1,123	79
KANSAS CITY.									
White No. 2	40	41	.....	2	3	.....	16	21	76
No. 3	39	39	34	37	57	22	170	164	104
OMAHA.									
White No. 3	37	37	33	99	61	35	417	264	158
ST. LOUIS.									
White No. 2	42	44	38	21	2	14	128	123	104
No. 3	40	40	36	128	65	36	534	498	107
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales	38	38	34	1,097	1,356	768	5,839	6,080	96

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. Sept. 1-7, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 1-7, 1922.	Sales. Sept. 1-7, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 1-7, 1922.	Total of crop year to Sept. 7. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Sept. 7. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Sept. 7. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2	71	69	69	8	24	18	130	421	31
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western No. 2	64	64	65	91	107	46	519	675	77

[1] 1922-23 for corn. [2] Three-year average for corn.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, September 7, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Markets.	December futures. 1923 Sept. 7.	December futures. 1923 Aug. 31.	December futures. 1922 Sept. 7.	December futures. 1922 Aug. 31.	May futures. 1923 Sept. 7.	May futures. 1923 Aug. 31.	May futures. 1922 Sept. 7.	May futures. 1922 Aug. 31
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Chicago	106¾	105	102⅜	101⅛	112⅜	110⅞	107⅜	106⅜
Minneapolis	119⅛	117¾	103	101	121⅞	120⅞	107½	105¾
Kansas City	105½	102¾	95⅛	93¾	109⅜	107⅜	99⅞	98⅞
Winnipeg	97¾	97⅝	95⅛	94½	102¼	102⅝	100½	99¾
Liverpool	104½	104⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Corn.

Markets.	December futures. 1923 Sept. 7.	December futures. 1923 Aug. 31.	December futures. 1922 Sept. 7.	December futures. 1922 Aug. 31.	May futures. 1923 Sept. 7.	May futures. 1923 Aug. 31.	May futures. 1922 Sept. 7.	May futures. 1922 Aug. 31
Chicago	68¾	67⅞	58	54⅝	69⅜	68⅜	61¾	58⅛
Kansas City	65¼	63¾	52¾	49	66½	64⅞	56⅝	58¼

Oats.

Markets.	December futures. 1923 Sept. 7.	December futures. 1923 Aug. 31.	December futures. 1922 Sept. 7.	December futures. 1922 Aug. 31.	May futures. 1923 Sept. 7.	May futures. 1923 Aug. 31.	May futures. 1922 Sept. 7.	May futures. 1922 Aug. 31
Chicago	39⅞	39⅝	35¼	33½	42¾	42½	38¼	37
Winnipeg	40⅞	40⅞	38¼	37⅛	44⅜	44¾	42¼	41

Seeds

Less Red and Alsike Clover Seed.

Winterkilling and generally unfavorable weather last summer and this spring caused a marked reduction in the acreage and yield per acre of red clover seed. The production of medium red clover is expected to be about 45% of last year's crop while the production of alsike is estimated at 70% of the 1922 crop. Mammoth red clover production is also much below that of last year. There was a big decrease in the acreage in every important red clover seed producing State except Idaho. In general yields per acre in the several States did not show such large reductions from last year as did acreages. Almost every State, however, indicated a smaller yield per acre than last year.

Harvesting of the mammoth red and alsike clover crop was a week to ten days later than last year and in most sections it was expected that the medium red crop would be about as late as other clovers.

Red clover.—The decline in production in red clover seed was greatest in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan. In the heaviest producing districts of these and to a lesser extent some of the other important clover seed States hot dry weather occurred during the summer of 1922 which set back clover plants considerably. Severe freezes during the winter and spring made further and greater inroads upon the red clover crop. Dry, cold weather during April and May retarded the growth of the plants that had survived the rigors of the winter. Then drought after the hay (first) crop was removed completed the series of setbacks that were encountered by hundreds of red clover fields in central producing States. In portions of Illinois and to a much less extent in a few other States where frequently the first crop is cut for seed, hay was needed and the yield of seed from the first crop was not so promising as last year, hence but very little of the first crop of medium red clover was harvested for seed. Some reports of grasshopper damage in southern Idaho and midge in Illinois were received, but on the whole the red clover seed crop seems to have been less subject to insect damage than usual. Drought during the summer rather than winterkilling reduced the crop in Wisconsin. In scattered districts of Iowa, Missouri, and elsewhere it was either too wet or too dry. Where drought was common a greater acreage of red clover than usual was needed to supply the necessary hay or pasture requirements on the farm. Alfalfa has replaced much of the red clover in northwestern Ohio and southern Michigan. The acreage of sweet clover in Ohio, Illinois, and lesser important red clover seed producing States was increased greatly during the spring.

The accompanying table shows that the acreage to be cut for seed this year compared with last year ranges from 23% in central Indiana to 115% in southern Idaho and that the acreage in a number of the heaviest producing districts is less than one-half of last year's acreage. The yield per acre ranges from 55% in central Indiana and southern Illinois to 100% in northeastern Wisconsin and southern Idaho. In every State shown except Idaho the yield per acre percentage is higher than the acreage figures, indicating clearly that the marked decrease in production this year is due principally to the reduction in acreage.

Reports from shippers at 299 stations in the principal producing sections indicated shipments of the 1922 crop of red clover seed aggregating 17,560,000 lbs. and estimated prospective 1923 crop shipments from the same stations at 5,687,000 lbs.

Harvesting of the crop began about a week later than last year. In portions of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa some fields were cut as early as August 15–20, but harvesting in those sections was not expected to become general until September 1–5, or later.

Prices that were being offered to growers on August 28 were more or less nominal and varied considerably in the same and in different sections. In many instances it was apparent that prices reflected local conditions, being higher for a given quality in a locality where the crop was unusually short. The average price offered to growers for country-run seed on August 28 was $15.90 per 100 lbs., compared with $12.25 last year, $15 two years ago, and $23.65 three years ago on approximately the same dates. The prices for the States or sections shown in the accompanying table ranged from $15 in southern Michigan, southern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, and southern Idaho to $16.95 in central Illinois and $17.10 in southern Indiana. Prices, basis clean seed, for all sections averaged $17.55 per 100 lbs. compared with $13.25 last year.

Alsike clover.—The production of alsike clover was not affected to the same extent by winterkilling, drought, etc., as has been noted above for red clover. The same influences, however, were largely responsible for cutting down the acreage or decreasing the yield per acre in nearly all important alsike seed producing sections.

The hot weather early in June was particularly detrimental to the crop in central producing States. The 30% decrease in production is accounted for by a reduction in acreage of about 20% and a decline in yield per acre of 10–15%. Southern Idaho and central and southern Minnesota were the only sections that indicated an increased production over last year. Prospects were poorest in central Indiana, southwestern Ohio, and central Illinois, as shown in the accompanying table.

Shippers at 109 stations in the principal producing sections reported shipments of the 1922 crop of alsike clover seed aggregating 7,950,000 lbs. and estimated prospective 1923 crop shipments from the same stations at 4,708,000 lbs.

Prices paid to growers on August 28 averaged $12.50 per 100 lbs. for country-run and $13.65 for clean seed, compared with $11.40 and $12.70, respectively, on the same date last year. Country-run prices ranged from $11.60 in northeastern Wisconsin and $11.75 in central Minnesota to $13.25 in southern Michigan and $13.75 in northern Indiana.

General.—The carryover of red clover and alsike clover seed is believed to be larger than that of last year at a corresponding time. Much of the clover, particularly alsike, that was carried over in surplus producing sections is of inferior quality.

Although the supply of red and alsike clover seed in this country available for sowing this fall and next spring is considerably less than that of last year, the supply of red clover seed available for export to this country from European countries will be considerably larger than last year. Growing conditions in Europe were much more favorable for clover seed production than last year. During the 12 months ending June 30 the imports of red clover seed into this country were the smallest on record, being 447,900 lbs. compared with 10,391,200 lbs. and 16,333,300 lbs. for the two preceding years.

Considerable alsike clover will be available in Canada for export. The acreage was reported to be about the same—some indicating a decrease as much as 20% and others an increase of 10%. The yield per acre is expected to be higher—possibly 25%—being especially good in western Ontario but not so good as last year in eastern Ontario because of a long drought. The quality of the crop is unusually good. Mostly $7.50–$10 per 100 lbs. was being paid to growers on September 1.

Clover Seed Acreage, Yield, and Prices.

State or section.	1923 acreage for seed compared with 1922.	1923 yield per acre compared with 1922.	Prices offered growers for— Country-run seed. Aug. 28, 1922.	Country-run seed. Aug. 28, 1923.	Clean seed. Aug. 28, 1922.	Clean seed. Aug. 28, 1923.
			Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
RED CLOVER.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*				
Southern Michigan	55	75	$12.85	$15.00	$13.05	$16.75
Northern Illinois	39	83	12.85	16.30	13.85	18.10
Central Illinois	40	65	12.10	16.95	13.00	18.65
Southern Illinois	40	55	11.65	15.00	13.35	16.65
Northern Indiana	29	70	12.80	16.00	12.95	17.65
Central Indiana	23	55	12.55	15.85	13.00	18.30
Southern Indiana	42	60	11.35	17.10	12.60	19.15
Northwestern Ohio	42	97	12.85	16.50	13.30	18.30
Southwestern Ohio	39	60	12.10	16.60	13.00	18.50
Northwestern Minnesota	70	77	13.50	16.00	14.00	18.00
West central Minnesota	67	82	12.65	16.25	14.05	17.75
Southern Minnesota	85	90	12.00	16.00	13.00	17.50
Northeastern Wisconsin	73	100	11.90	15.50	13.25	17.40
Western Wisconsin	84	85	10.70	15.30	12.65	16.00
Southern Wisconsin	75	80	13.25	15.00	14.50	16.00
Northeastern Iowa	77	95	13.00	15.80	13.70	17.00
Southeastern Iowa	65	80	11.60	16.15	12.00	17.50
Northeastern Missouri	54	75	10.25	15.65	11.80	17.95
Southern Idaho	115	100	13.25	15.00	14.50	16.00
ALSIKE CLOVER.						
Southern Michigan	86	82	$11.40	$13.25	$12.65	$14.15
Northern Illinois	70	89	12.00	12.75	13.40	13.70
Central Illinois	55	91	11.15	12.25	12.90	13.50
Northern Indiana	58	90	12.50	13.75	13.75	15.20
Central Indiana	42	95	11.65	13.00	12.30	14.60
Northwestern Ohio	80	76	11.05	12.55	12.35	13.75
Southwestern Ohio	54	83	10.85	12.50	12.00	13.30
Central and Southern Minnesota	120	100	11.50	11.75	12.50	13.15
Northeastern Wisconsin	92	83	10.75	11.60	12.00	13.00
Southern Wisconsin	84	89	10.80	11.90	12.05	13.05
Southeastern Iowa	90	88	11.40	12.50	13.00	13.30
Southern Idaho	110	100	11.25	11.50	13.10	13.00
Western New York	95	95	11.65	12.75	13.35	14.00

Cotton

Prices Jump 2½ Cents per Pound.

Cotton prices recorded sensational advances during the week ending September 8. The average of the quotations for No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets on September 8 was 27.22¢ per lb., compared with 24.86¢ at the close of the previous week. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 255 points, closing at 27.60¢. October future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 253 points, closing at 27.10¢. The other active future contracts on the two exchanges advanced from 218 to 248 points.

The Government estimate of the crop issued on August 31 was the chief cause of the advance. The full realization on the part of the cotton trade that the outlook at present is for a smaller supply of American cotton for the world's mills this season than last season, together with the fact that spinners' stocks were getting very low, were effective stimulants to the demand in both future and spot markets, and prices advanced sensationally. On Saturday alone the advance was over 1¢ per lb. for the average price of No. 5 in 10 designated spot markets and for October future contracts on the future exchanges. Another factor tending further to emphasize the bullish supply situation was the reports of unfavorable weather and increasing insect damage to the crop in the eastern part of the belt during the week. Increased demand was also reported in the Liverpool market. The basis in the South generally was reported higher.

A better tone and broadening demand were reported in the English cotton-goods market and continuing activity in the American market.

The Bureau of the Census reported on September 8 that ginnings in the United States of the growth of 1923 prior to September 1, amounted to 1,141,337 bales. For the corresponding period of 1922 and 1921 the ginnings were 806,189 bales and 485,787 bales, respectively.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

September 8, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Sept. 8, 1923.	Sept. 9, 1922.	Sept. 10, 1921.	Sept. 11, 1920.	Sept. 6, 1919.	Sept. 8, 1923.	Sept. 9, 1922.	Sept. 10, 1921.	Sept. 11, 1920.	Sept. 6, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
October	27.60	21.72	20.75	28.50	28.30	27.10	21.26	20.25	27.20	28.48
December	27.40	21.93	20.80	25.80	28.55	27.10	21.40	20.20	25.00	28.38
January	27.00	21.85	20.45	24.55	28.42	27.04	21.43	20.00	24.00	28.40
March	27.00	21.99	20.00	23.75	28.60	27.05	21.53	19.55	23.23	28.35
May	27.09	21.95	19.80	23.30	28.65	26.95	21.41	19.45	22.70	28.40

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, September 8, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Sept. 8, 1923.	Sept. 9, 1922.	Sept. 10, 1921.	Sept. 8, 1923.	Sept. 9, 1922.	Sept. 10, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 26.75	*Cents.* 21.38	*Cents.* 20.25	*Cents.* 26.75	*Cents.* 21.25	*Cents.* 20.00
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	50	150	100	[1] 25	200	100
1⅛ ins.	100	375	400	[1] 325	400	300
1 3/16 ins.	150	550	700	[1] 425	900	1,000
1¼ ins.	225	800	1,000	[1] 525	1,100	1,500

[1] Nominal.

Quotations reported on Sept. 7 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 34¢ per lb.; No. 2, 33¢; No. 3, 32¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 39¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 37¢ for No. 2, and 35½¢ for No. 3.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Sept. 7, 1923.	Sept. 8, 1922.	Sept. 9, 1921.	Sept. 7, 1923.	Sept. 8, 1922.	Sept. 9, 1921.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	121	517	236	19	38	293
No. 3 or Good Middling	196	5,257	4,467	14	227	3,634
No. 4 or Strict Middling	199	13,108	20,593	1,321	931	22,653
No. 5 or Middling	327	15,458	51,226	2,717	3,157	37,089
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	980	8,307	42,600	2,551	2,098	19,103
No. 7 or Low Middling	294	1,618	10,490	317	35	7,334
No. 3 Spotted or Good Middling Spotted	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 Spotted or Middling Spotted	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 Tinged or Strict Good Middling Yellow Tinged	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Yellow Tinged	68	2,047	4,490	393	500	3,201
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	77	914	3,591	168	365	3,062
No. 3 Light Stained or Good Middling Light Yellow Stained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Stained or Good Middling Yellow Stained	.....	12	33	3	3	4
No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,410	47,243	137,726	7,503	7,354	96,376

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds reported on September 7, at the port of New York were 13,525 bales; on September 8, 1922, 71,682 bales; on September 9, 1921, 149,617 bales; at the port of New Orleans on September 7, 41,715 bales; on September 8, 1922, 44,044 bales; and on September 9, 1921, 398,078 bales.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on September 7, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	Sept. 5, 1913.	Sept. 7, 1917.	Sept. 6, 1918.	Sept. 5, 1919.	Sept. 10, 1920.	Sept. 9, 1921.	Sept. 8, 1922.	Sept. 7, 1923.	5-year average, Sept. 8, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	324	143	82	583	561	591	340	70	431
Manchester	15	11	22	57	84	57	33	14	51
Continent	174	202	115	258	243	479	325	92	284
Total	513	356	219	898	888	1,127	698	176	766

Cotton Movement, August 1–September 7, 1923, and Stocks September 7, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1–Sept. 5, 1913.	Aug. 1–Sept. 5, 1919.	Aug. 1–Sept. 10, 1920.	Aug. 1–Sept. 9, 1921.	Aug. 1–Sept. 8, 1922.	Aug. 1–Sept. 7, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Sept. 8, 1918–1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*Per cent.*
Port receipts	418	269	265	516	299	434	329	131.9
Port stocks	198	840	736	1,301	409	239	822	29.1
Interior receipts	339	206	282	577	429	557	365	152.6
Interior stocks	124	786	786	987	416	377	721	52.3
Into sight	706	473	647	926	901	1,135	730	155.5
Northern spinners' takings	106	186	140	195	148	109	156	69.9
Southern spinners' takings	129	144	183	395	386	227	262	86.6
World's visible supply of American cotton	1,089	2,775	2,548	3,685	1,660	1,023	2,503	40.9

Daily Closing Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of September 3–8, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Sept. 3-8, 1923.						Sept. 4-9, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	(1)	24.88	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.63	(1)	20.88	20.50	20.75	21.25	21.75
Augusta	(1)	25.00	25.75	26.13	26.50	27.63	(1)	20.63	20.13	20.50	21.00	21.44
Savannah	(1)	21.75	25.53	26.15	26.65	27.75	(1)	20.88	20.38	20.63	21.20	21.35
Montgomery	(1)	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	27.25	(1)	20.25	19.75	20.00	20.38	20.63
New Orleans	(1)	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.75	(1)	21.00	20.50	20.50	20.75	21.38
Memphis	(1)	25.00	25.25	25.75	26.00	26.75	(1)	21.75	21.75	21.25	21.00	21.25
Little Rock	(1)	24.75	24.75	25.50	25.75	26.75	(1)	21.25	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75
Dallas	(1)	23.45	24.40	25.20	25.65	26.90	(1)	20.30	19.70	20.05	20.50	20.80
Houston	(1)	24.40	25.30	26.00	26.35	27.45	(1)	20.85	20.35	20.60	21.00	21.25
Galveston	(1)	24.40	25.30	26.00	26.30	27.30	(1)	21.00	20.40	20.75	21.10	21.35
Average	(1)	24.56	25.18	25.77	26.17	27.22	(1)	20.88	20.42	20.58	20.89	21.20

[1] Holiday.

Spot Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Upland Cotton at New York on September 7, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	7.19	1900	10.12	1908	9.30	1916	15.50
1893	7.94	1901	8.62	1909	13.00	1917	21.35
1894	6.94	1902	8.88	1910	14.15	1918	36.45
1895	8.25	1903	12.50	1911	11.70	1919	29.45
1896	8.50	1904	11.25	1912	11.85	1920	32.25
1897	7.50	1905	10.70	1913	12.75	1921	19.75
1898	5.75	1906	9.80	1914		1922	21.25
1899	6.50	1907	13.50	1915	9.80	1923	27.80

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1–September 7, 1923, and Stocks on September 7, 1923, with Comparisons.

(Compiled from commercial reports.)

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1–Sept. 9, 1921.	Aug. 1–Sept. 8, 1922.	Aug. 1–Sept. 7, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Sept. 8, 1918–1922.	Sept. 9, 1921.	Sept. 8, 1922.	Sept. 7, 1923.	5-year average Sept. 8, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	19	4	4	9	86	31	10	52
Augusta	26	29	5	19	96	52	11	71
Savannah	56	50	11	55	141	62	14	123
Montgomery	6	5	2	4	25	12	6	13
New Orleans	86	28	36	49	398	44	42	226
Memphis	50	21	17	24	221	52	50	178
Little Rock	11	4	(1)	5	33	16	10	17
Dallas	11	2	4	4	24	6	3	11
Houston	313	257	463	201	213	117	161	161
Galveston	272	170	306	163	258	118	121	163
Total	850	570	848	533	1,495	510	428	1,015

[1] Less than 1.

The production of cotton in Russia is confined almost exclusively to the Asiatic provinces in Turkestan and Transcaucasia. Some experiments have been made in the growing of cotton in the European provinces of Russia which border on the Black Sea, but the total almost produced there is very small.

Spot Cotton Quotations for September 8 and Sales During Week of September 3–8, 1923.

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for September 8, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of September 3–8, 1923, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Sept. 8, 1923.	Sept. 9, 1922.	Sept. 10, 1921.	Sept. 11, 1920.	Sept. 6, 1919.	Sept. 7, 1918.	Sept. 8, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	80	100	97	170	208	368	211	170	75
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	65	60	75	73	129	158	298	160	136	54
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	40	40	50	48	85	98	228	110	101	38
No. 4 or Strict Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	51	50	123	58	59	19
No. 5 or Middling	27.63	27.63	27.75	27.25	26.75	26.75	26.90	27.45	27.30	26.75	27.22	21.20	20.40	29.84	28.73	34.00	20.66
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	*Off.*[1] 25	*Off.* 50	*Off.* 50	*Off.* 50	*Off.* 50	*Off.* 40	*Off.* 50	*Off.* 50	*Off.* 75	*Off.* 50	*Off.* 49	*Off.* 58	*Off.* 80	*Off.* 330	*Off.* 153	*Off.* 118	*Off.* 27
No. 7 or Low Middling	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	125	100	98	125	195	840	398	326	64
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary[2]	100	150	150	150	150	175	175	150	200	175	158	210	308	1,225	683	511	110
No. 9 or Good Ordinary[2]	150	200	200	200	200	250	275	225	275	250	223	295	410	1,508	918	676	154
Spotted:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*				*On.*	*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	13	13	13	15	10	Even.	Even.	Even.	13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling	Even.	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 10	*Off.* 15	*Off.* 25	*Off.* 25	*Off.* 25	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling	*Off.* 25	38	38	38	40	50	60	50	60	38	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling[2]	50	88	63	88	90	100	125	100	125	113	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 7 or Low Middling[2]	125	138	138	138	140	175	200	150	200	163	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Tinged:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	25	13	13	13	10	10	10	13	10	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 or Good Middling	Even.	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 15	*Off.* 15	*Off.* 15	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 15	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 13	*On.* 3	50	205	152	55	1
No. 4 or Strict Middling	*Off.* 38	50	50	50	40	50	40	38	40	38	43	*Off.* 51	140	335	238	109	20
No. 5 or Middling[2]	88	100	100	100	90	125	125	113	100	113	105	153	238	505	384	185	42
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling[2]	138	150	150	150	150	175	175	163	175	138	156	225	345	753	564	298	75
No. 7 or Low Middling[2]	188	200	200	200	200	250	250	213	250	213	216	308	448	1,105	859	490	116
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	40	40	50	40	50	50	50	50	50	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling[2]	67	80	80	100	80	100	100	100	100	100	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling[2]	108	140	120	150	120	150	150	150	150	150	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	88	88	88	90	90	90	100	100	88	87	123	220	473	401	205	49
No. 4 or Strict Middling[2]	113	138	138	150	150	150	150	150	150	138	143	215	310	633	546	286	71
No. 5 or Middling[2]	163	188	188	200	200	200	200	200	200	188	193	300	415	835	676	403	95
Gray:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	13	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling[2]	63	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling[2]	113	125	125	125	100	100	125	125	125	125	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling[2]	88	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	135	268	593	540	278	51
No. 4 or Strict Middling[2]	113	150	125	150	125	150	175	150	150	150	144	210	358	743	641	381	81
No. 5 or Middling[2]	163	200	175	200	150	200	250	200	200	200	194	293	450	920	749	500	112
Sales for week, bales	308	1,586	396	664	300	217	85,183	95,718	14,099	3,275	[3] 201,746	[3] 219,013	[3] 120,888	[3] 88,182	[3] 28,879	[3] 99,600	[3] 90,209

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of No. 5 and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Sept. 8, 1923, amounted to 548,507 bales, compared with 466,015 bales during the corresponding period in 1922, and 473,131 bales in 1921.

Weather

Soil Condition Mostly Favorable for Seeding.

Moderate temperatures for the season prevailed throughout most of the country during the week ending September 11, though it was rather warm in the interior and Northern States the first half and cool the last few days, and unseasonably high temperatures obtained in the more Western States. It was especially warm in the interior of California and in Nevada. There was less rainfall in the Southeastern States, where the week was mostly fair, but rains were again frequent in the lower Mississippi Valley, the west Gulf region, and in most sections from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward. Fair weather prevailed from the Great Plains westward.

Rainfall from the Lake region eastward and in the Middle Atlantic States further benefited late crops and soil conditions in those sections, particularly from New Jersey and Pennsylvania northward, although moisture was still insufficient in parts of the more northeastern States. It continued too moist during the first half of the week and rather too cool the latter half for rapid maturing of crops in the Ohio Valley States, and fall work made rather slow progress in that area, but grass and minor crops continued to improve.

Less rainfall in the Southeast was favorable for farm work, but there was some delay in other Southern States because of rather frequent rains. Field work in the upper Mississippi Valley made better progress than during the preceding week, by reason of less rainfall, and considerably delayed threshing was accomplished, particularly in Iowa.

The weather was favorable for maturing crops and preparation for winter wheat seeding in the lower Missouri Valley, where fall plowing was well advanced and corn mostly safe from frost damage. Conditions continued favorable in the lower Great Plains, except that the soil was too dry for plowing in some localities. In the central and northern Plains, moderately warm, dry weather matured crops rapidly and corn was largely safe, while further rains in the far Southwest were beneficial for stock interests. The week was rainless and warm in the more northwestern States, being ideal for late harvest and threshing, but rather unfavorable for plowing and seeding because of dry seil. The warm, dry weather caused forest fires to spread rapidly in Oregon, but fogs and cooler weather the latter part served to check their progress.

Small grains.—Some wheat was still unthreshed in the Ohio Valley and this was badly bleached and molded by damp weather. Threshing of spring wheat made excellent progress where not completed, the weather being particularly favorable for this work in the central and western portions of the Spring Wheat Belt. The soil was in generally good condition for preparation for winter wheat seeding in the Ohio Valley States, but work was rather backward and progressing slowly, because of frequent rains. In the trans-Mississippi States field work made good progress under favorable weather conditions, particularly in the Great Plains, although it was too dry for best results in some localities, expecially in northern Oklahoma. Preparing ground for seeding was well along in the lower Missouri Valley, while seeding was well under way in the western third of Kansas. More moisture would be beneficial in Nebraska. The soil was too dry, however, for plowing and seeding in the north Pacific States, but this work progressed well in Montana.

More favorable weather permitted of considerable oat threshing in Iowa which had been delayed, while cutting and threshing progressed well in the more northwestern States. The warm weather was favorable for rice in California, but the harvest of this crop was delayed by rain in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, with complaint of sprouting in shock in the last-named State. Buckwheat was being harvested in the Appalachian Mountain districts, and was ready to cut in New York. Grain sorghums continued to improve in the southern Great Plains. Flax was yielding well in the northern Plains States.

Corn.—The first half of the week was cloudy and showery from the Ohio Valley northward and eastward and the latter half was cool. Under these conditions corn matured rather slowly, and there was some complaint of too rank growth, with lodging, in portions of Ohio. There was some frost the latter part of the week in the western Lake region, but little or no damage resulted. With seasonable weather slightly more than half the crop will probably be safe from frost in Iowa by September 20, and about three-fourths by the close of the month, which is considerably later than last year. The bulk of the crop, however, is safe f om frost in Missouri, where satisfactory maturity was reported for the week.

Corn matured rapidly in the Great Plains States and is generally out of frost danger in the northern portion. It ripened rather too rapidly in parts of Nebraska, but the damage was slight and condition continued excellent. Cutting had been practically done in southern Kansas and was progressing elsewhere in that State. Late corn further improved in the extreme southern Great Plains and the crop developed rapidly in the more western States. Late corn was reported poor in Mississippi, mostly fair to good in Alabama, and is showing improvement in the Southeastern States and west Gulf districts. Broomcorn wa favorably affected by the weather in the lower Great Plains.

COTTON PROGRESS CONTINUED UNSATISFACTORY.

Cotton.—The temperature for the week averaged near normal in the Cotton Belt, except that it was rather cool in the west Gulf districts and considerably above normal in the more eastern portion. Rainfall was rather frequent in the central and western States of the belt, but there was much less rain in the southeast, where it had been persistently wet during most of the season. Sunshine was deficient from the lower Mississippi Valley westward, but was generally adequate to the eastward.

Further rains occurred in Texas with deficient sunshine. Cotton made fair progress in the northern and western portions of the State, but deteriorated elsewhere, and frequent rains have lowered the garde in the south-central and southern portions, with complaints of bolls rotting. Mostly fair weather prevailed in Oklahoma, where cotton made fairly good advance, with some top crop development in most sections. The general condition of the crop, however, continues rather poor. Too much rain damaged cotton in eastern Arkansas, but light to moderate showers in other portions of the State were beneficial, though weevil and other pests were still damaging.

There was again too much rain in Louisiana, where cotton showed further deterioration, with seeds sprouting and grade lowering. Showers continued rather frequent in Mississippi where progress was still unsatisfactory, with complaints of lower bolls rotting and little or no top crop. Continuation of rainy weather during much of the week was unfavorable in Tennessee, and scattered showers occurred on most days of the week in Alabama, where cotton deteriorated or made only poor progress.

The drier, sunshiny weather was favorable in Georgia, but without effect on the cotton crop, as general deterioration was reported because of the enormous damage by weevil, worms, rust, and shedding, with the entire top crop destroyed, and the general condition exceedingly poor. There was likewise no improvement in South Carolina, as the plants showed further deterioration or only poor progress. Late plants in this State are still vigorous, but fruiting has stopped, with heavy weevil damage. In North Carolina the general coudition of cotton varies greatly, with weevil damage in the east and southeast spreading.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—Potatoes show material improvement since the rains of the last few weeks from the Lake region eastward. The crop varies greatly in Minnesota, but is mostly fair, and late potatoes are generally good in much of the Ohio Valley area. Sweet potatoes developed nicely as a rule in the Southeast, though progress was only fair in some central Gulf districts.

Late truck and gardens continued to do well quite generally and show improvement, especially in the middle Atlantic coast area and in the States west of the lower Mississippi River. Seed beds needed more moisture, however, in some Florida uplands. Tobacco has been somewhat damaged in portions of the Ohio Valley by too much rain, the damage being considerable in Tennessee. Sugar cane progressed fairly well in the lower Mississippi Valley, and sugar beets continued generally in satisfactory condition.

CONDITIONS GENERALLY FAVORABLE FOR LIVESTOCK.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Rains benefited pastures in practically all central and eastern portions of the country, especially in the Middle Atlantic States and the Lake region. Steady improvement in pastures was noted in the Ohio Valley States, and the weather was favorable in the west Gulf districts. Having made rapid progress in the northern and northwestern Great Plains, but considerable hay was damaged by rain in the central Gulf area.

The range was curing well in Montana and Wyoming, but the recent dry weather has diminished stock water in the former State, while the range is getting short locally in the latter. Cattle shipments were reported as slow in Wyoming because of heavy shrinkage due to soft grass. The range is now mostly in satisfactory condition in the more southwestern grazing districts and continued to improve in Texas. The outlook for winter range in New Mexico is fair to good, while the range and stock in the major grazing areas of Arizona continued to show improvement.

Pastures need more moisture in the North Pacific States, but conditions continued satisfactory in Utah, and the weather was favorable in Nevada, where the mountain ranges were mostly in excellent shape. Alfalfa continued in good condition in California and the third crop was reported as excellent in Nevada. Alfalfa seed developed well in Utah, though temperatures were close to freezing in the producing section. The third cutting of alfalfa was under way in the central Rocky Mountain districts, with favorable weather prevailing.

Fruit.—The warm weather in California was very favorable for fruit drying, especially for prunes. Fruit matured rapidly in the Northeastern States, and apple harvest progressed in the Appalachian Mountain districts. Citrus fruits continued in good condition in California, with both trees and fruit good to excellent in Florida. Cranberry harvest progressed favorably.

Frequent Rain in East.

Temperatures were slightly above normal generally over the United States at the beginning of the week, although it was somewhat cooler in the Lake region and the far Northwest. By the morning of the 6th, a high pressure area had overspread the more northwestern States, accompanied by a sharp drop in temperature, with frost reported in portions of Wyoming. The cool wave overspread the Central and Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains during the following few days, and the latter part of the week was cooler than normal in nearly all sections, especially from the Ohio Valley northward. About the middle of the week some unusually high temperatures for the season were reported from portions of Nevada and Oregon.

Relatively low barometric pressure prevailed in the interior of the country and over the Lake region during much of the week, with cloudy and showery weather in most sections from the Mississippi Valley eastward until near its close, when higher pressure and fair weather obtained over the central and eastern portions of the country. The week was continously fair in the Western and Northwestern States.

Chart 1, page 296, shows that the temperature for the week as a whole averaged near the normal in all sections from the Great Plains eastward, though the weekly means were moderately in excess of the seasonal average, except in the lower Mississippi Valley and the west Gulf districts. From the Ohio Valley northward the average temperature was about normal notwithstanding the latter part of the week was abnormally cool with some stations reporting minima as low as 40°. West of the Rocy Mountains the week was much warmer than normal, especially in the interior of California and in Nevada, where at some stations the temperature averaged 12° or more above normal. Maximum temperatures were moderate in the central and eastern portions of the country, but were high, ranging from 90° to 96° in the central Plains States and also in the Pacific coast area, particularly in California and Oregon. The highest temperature reported for the week was 110° at Yuma, Ariz., on the 12th.

Chart 2, page 296, shows that rainfall was rather heavy in the Middle Atlantic States, the west Gulf section, and in much of the lower Mississippi Valley, particularly in western Tennessee. Moderately heavy rains occurred also in most districts from the Lake region eastward and locally in the Ohio Valley. In the Southeast much less rain fell than in recent weeks, while practically none was reported frem the Rocky Mountains westward.

There was an abundance of sunshine during the week in portions of the Southeast, the north-central Plains States, and generally west of the Rocky Mountains, except along the Pacific coast. In the northern Rocky Mountain districts the weather was almost continuously clear. On the other hand there was much cloudy weather in the Mississippi Valley and from the Ohio Valley and Lake region eastward, while sunshine was very deficient in the west Gulf section.

Weather and Wheat in Argentina, South America.

Succeeding the unseasonably cold weather of last week in the principal wheat producing area of South America, there was a reaction to higher temperatures during the week ending September 10, though the average continued considerably below normal in the northern section of the area. There was very little precipitation, the average in the northern section being 0.1 inch and only a trace in the southern. The Argentina data conclude the table on this page.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week September 5–11, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Portland, Me.	60	−2	0.1	−0.5
Burlington	62	+1	1.0	+0.3
Northfield	60	+3	1.0	+0.4
Concord	64	+2	0.2	−0.4
Boston	66	+1	T.	−0.7
New Haven	68	+2	0.2	−0.8
Albany	66	0	1.6	+0.9
Binghamton	64	+2	0.8	+0.2
New York	68	−1	0.4	−0.4
Scranton	66	+2	0.6	−0.2
Harrisburg	68	+1	1.6	+0.8
Philadelphia	72	+2	1.3	+0.5
Trenton	70	+1	0.7	−0.2
Baltimore	72	+1	1.8	+0.8
Washington	71	+1	1.3	+0.5
Norfolk	78	+5	3.0	+2.0
Richmond	74	+1	1.6	+0.8
Lynchburg	74	+3	1.4	+0.6
Wytheville	68	+2	3.0	+2.3
Asheville	70	+3	1.8	+1.1
Charlotte	78	+5	1.5	+0.7
Raleigh	78	+5	2.5	+1.8
Hatteras	78	+2	1.6	+0.6
Wilmington	78	+3	1.1	−0.1
Charleston	82	+4	1.1	−0.4
Columbia, S.C.	80	+4	0.2	−0.6
Augusta	80	+3	T.	−0.7
Atlanta	76	+2	0.1	−0.6
Macon	80	+5	T.	−0.6
Savannah	82	+4	1.2	−0.2
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	82	+2	1.3	−0.6
Miami	80	−2	0.3	−1.9
Key West	84	+1	0.5	−1.0
Tampa	82	+2	0.4	−1.6
Pensacola	80	0	1.6	+0.4
Mobile	80	+1	0.3	−0.9
Montgomery	80	+2	T.	−0.7
Anniston	76	+3	0.2	−0.5
Birmingham	78	+2	0.2	−0.6
Meridian	78	+3	0.7	−0.1
Vicksburg	76	−2	0.9	+0.3
New Orleans	80	−1	1.8	+0.7
Shreveport	74	−4	2.6	+1.7
Little Rock	74	−2	2.2	+1.4
Fort Smith	76	+1	T.	−0.8
Bentonville	72	+1	0.8	−0.1
Oklahoma	76	+2	T.	−0.8
Abilene	76	0	T.	−0.7
Fort Worth	78	−1	1.2	+0.6
Dallas	76	.....	0.1	.....
Palestine	76	−3	2.3	+1.5
Taylor	78	−1	0.5	−0.2
Houston	78	.....	2.0	.....
Galveston	78	−3	4.2	+3.1
Corpus Christi	80	0	2.1	+1.3
San Antonio	78	−1	1.3	+0.6
Del Rio	78	−3	0.6	0
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	74	−2	4.3	+3.7
Nashville	72	−2	1.4	+0.5
Chattanooga	74	0	0.8	+0.1
Knoxville	74	+1	1.2	+0.6
Lexington	74	+4	0.2	−0.3
Louisville	72	−1	2.4	+1.8
Evansville	72	0	0.3	−0.3
Indianapolis	68	−1	0.4	−0.4
Cincinnati	70	+1	0.2	−0.3
Dayton	68	−1	0.8	+0.2
Columbus	70	+1	1.5	+1.0
Parkersburg	70	+2	0.8	−0.1
Elkins	66	+2	1.0	+0.2
Pittsburgh	70	+1	0.6	0
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	64	0	0.1	−0.9
La Crosse	66	+1	T.	−1.2
Madison	64	−1	0.7	−0.1
Charles City	66	+1	0.4	−0.3
Dubuque	66	0	0.3	−0.7
Davenport	70	+2	1.0	+0.2
Des Moines	70	+2	0.4	−0.3
Keokuk	70	0	0.9	−0.2
Peoria	.....	.....	1.2	+0.6
Terre Haute	68	.....	0.7	.....
Springfield, Ill.	68	−2	1.2	+0.5
Hannibal	76	0	0.4	−0.5
St. Louis	70	−3	1.7	+1.0
Cairo	72	−2	0.3	−0.3
Lake Region.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Canton	62	0	1.0	+0.4
Syracuse	64	0	1.1	+0.4
Oswego	62	−1	0.9	+0.3
Buffalo	66	+1	1.0	+0.3
Cleveland	66	0	2.0	+1.2
Toledo	66	−1	1.5	+0.9
Detroit	66	0	0.7	+0.2
Saginaw	64	0	1.4	+0.8
Alpena	60	0	1.1	+0.3
Grand Rapids	64	0	0.3	−0.4
Chicago	66	−2	0.6	−0.2
Fort Wayne	66	.....	0.6	.....
Green Bay	62	0	0.7	−0.1
Escanaba	56	−3	0.9	+0.1
Ludington	60	.....	0.5	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	56	0	1.4	+0.4
Marquette	56	−3	1.3	+0.5
Duluth	58	+1	0.9	0
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo	72	+2	0.8	−0.2
Columbia, Mo.	70	0	1.3	+0.6
Kansas City	72	+2	0.6	−0.5
St. Joseph	72	.....	0.5	.....
Topeka	74	+3	T.	−0.9
Iola	76	+5	T.	−0.9
Wichita	76	+4	0.2	−0.7
Dodge City	74	+2	T.	−0.5
Concordia	70	−1	T.	−0.9
North Platte	66	+1	T.	−0.4
Lincoln	70	+2	T.	−0.7
Omaha	70	+1	0.2	−0.7
Sioux City	68	+2	0.1	−0.5
Valentine	66	+1	0.1	−0.4
Rapid City	64	+2	0.1	−0.3
Pierre	68	+1	0.1	−0.3
Huron	66	+2	T.	−0.6
Moorhead	60	−1	0.6	0
Devils Lake	60	+1	0.6	+0.2
Bismarck	62	+1	0.9	+0.5
Williston	62	+3	T.	−0.2
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	68	+4	T.	−0.3
Havre	64	+5	0.1	−0.2
Kalispell	60	+3	0	−0.4
Helena	64	+5	0	−0.3
Sheridan	60	+1	T.	.....
Lander	62	+4	T.	−0.2
Cheyenne	58	−2	T.	−0.2
Grand Junction	72	+3	T.	−0.2
Denver	66	0	T.	−0.2
Pueblo	68	+1	0.1	0
Amarillo	70	0	0	−0.7
El Paso	74	−1	0.2	−0.2
Roswell	70	−2	0.2	−0.3
Santa Fe	64	+1	0	−0.4
Flagstaff	58	0	T.	−0.5
Phoenix	88	+4	T.	−0.3
Yuma	90	+4	0.8	+0.8
Tonopah	76	+11	0	−0.1
Modena	66	+4	0	−0.3
Salt Lake City	72	+5	0	−0.2
Reno	74	+12	T.	−0.1
Winnemucca	68	+6	0	−T.
Pocatello	68	+4	0	−0.2
Boise	70	+5	0	−0.1
Lewiston	72	+6	0	−0.1
Baker	64	+4	0	−0.2
Walla Walla	72	+4	0	−0.3
Spokane	66	+4	0	−0.3
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	56	+2	T.	−1.2
Seattle	64	+4	0	−0.4
North Head	60	+3	0	−0.3
Portland, Oreg.	68	+5	0	−0.3
Roseburg	70	+5	0	−0.2
Eureka	58	+3	0	−0.2
Red Bluff	88	+13	0	−0.1
Sacramento	84	+13	0	−0.1
San Francisco	64	+3	0	0
Fresno	88	+12	0	0
San Luis Obispo	.....	.....	0	0
Los Angeles	78	+8	0	0
San Diego	72	+4	T.	+T.
Argentina, S. A.[1]				
Northern wheat area	50	−6	0.1	−0.3
Southern wheat area	54	+3	T.	−0.3

T. indicates trace.
[1] For week ending Monday.

Chart 1. Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., September 11, 1923.

Chart 2. Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., September 11, 1923.

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